The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3854. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Mysterious Disappearance of Joe Johnston's Army.

Advance of Our Forces to Tunnel Hill.

The Rebels Gone to Mobile or East Tennessee.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM KNOXVILLE

The Rebels Beaten in a Cavalry Engagement.

TWO GUNS CAPTURED.

REPULSE OF THE REBELS AT ATHENS.

REPORTS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 29.

The *Commercial* has the following special dispatch:

FIVE MILES NORTH OF TUNNEL HILL, GA.,
FRIDAY, Jan. 29, 1864.

Gen. PALMER, with Gen. DAVIS'S division, moved here yesterday on a reconnoissance.

The Twenty-eighth Kentucky and Fourth Michigan drove in the rebels' advance pickets and captured a company of rebel cavalry.

The rebels retreated from Tunnel Hill during the night. They lost 32 killed and wounded.

Our loss was two wounded.

The object of the reconnoissance was effected.

Gen. CLAIBORNE'S rebel Division is above Tunnel Hill, on the Dalton road. The balance of the rebels have disappeared. They have probably gone to Mobile or East Tennessee.

THE NEWS FROM KNOXVILLE.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. FOSTER.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The following dispatches have been received at the headquarters of the army here:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 29, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER telegraphs from Knoxville, Tenn., under date of the 28th, at 9 A. M., as follows:

I have the honor to report that the cavalry, under Gen. STURGIS, achieved a decided victory over the enemy's cavalry yesterday, near the Fair Gardens, ten miles east of Sevierville.

McCOOK'S Division drove the enemy back about two miles after a stubborn fight, lasting from daylight until 4 P. M., at which time the division charged with the sabre and a yell, and routed the enemy from the field, capturing two steel rifled guns and over 100 prisoners.

The enemy's loss was considerable, sixty-five of them being killed or wounded in the charge.

GARRARD and WOLFORD'S Divisions came up after a forced march in time to be pushed in pursuit, although their horses were jaded.

Gen. STURGIS hoped to be able to make the route complete.

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

THE REBEL RAID IN ALABAMA.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. RAWLING.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION
OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 29, 1864.

On the morning of the 25th the enemy, 600 strong, attacked our garrison of about 100 at Athens. After a two hours' fight the enemy was repulsed and driven.

Our loss was twenty; the enemy's was much greater.

On the 27th Col. MILLER had a severe fight on this side of Florence, repulsing the enemy. Our loss was fifteen killed and twenty-five wounded.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Capture of Scottsville, Ky., by the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday Jan. 30.

The *Journal* has the following further advices in regard to the affair at Scottsville, Ky.:

"Capt. GILLUM, of the Forty-eighth Kentucky, was commanding at Scottsville with 150 men, when Col. HAMILTON, with 500 rebels, attacked him.

After a desperate fight GILLUM surrendered Scottsville to HAMILTON, on condition that private property should be respected and his men paroled.

HAMILTON assented to this, but afterwards fired the Court-house, destroying all the public documents.

GILLUM then informed HAMILTON that he no longer considered the paroles of his men legal.

Our merchants have just received further information that HAMILTON robbed several stores."

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Reconnoissance to Romney—Mysterious Movements and Preparations of the Rebels.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Saturday, Jan. 30.

This morning a reconnoitering force that had been sent out from Col. CAMPBELL'S command returned after having gone to Romney. These they divided into three colums, one going out on the Winchester Road thirty miles, the other down the Grassey Lick Road to the vicinity of Wardensville, and the third on the old Morefield road, to above Through Mountain. None of these columns met with serious opposition in their advances. The information which they gained proves to be of high importance, and tells of mysterious movements, proceedings and preparations within the rebel lines.

We took Capt. D. T. TINDER, of Company ——, Forty-fifth Georgia, prisoner. This rebel officer says some five or six Georgia and Alabama regiments have been divided into small squads and stationed at different points in the valleys and mountains to prevent desertions. He reports that his company encountered a portion of Col. MULLIGAN'S troops, had a fight, was whipped, and had to skedaddle. This rebel officer also reports that the enemy is actually pressing all men into the service between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five. From his story it seems that some of the North Carolina and a few of the Virginia regiments are being looked upon and watched with suspicion.

Gen. MILROY is at Cumberland as witness in the Latham Court Martial case.

Latest news from the Kanawha Valley reports all quiet and safe.

Canadian Elections.

QUEBEC, C. E., Saturday, Jan. 30.

ALBERT RICHARDS, Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, has been defeated in South Leeds, on presenting himself for reëlection.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Bombardment of Charleston—Arrival of Refugees and Negroes.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Jan. 29, contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

Five shells were fired at the city last night. Five shots were also fired from Sumter, all of which struck the enemy still at work on the batteries at Cumming's Point, and hauling amunition to Gregg and the Cumming's Point batteries.

There was no change in the position of the fleet on the 26th instant.

On the 24th several shots were fired at the city, and three monitors anchored inside between the Cummings' Point Battery and Fort Sumter.

There was considerable activity among the fleet on the 24th. One shot per hour was fired on the city, and seven on Sumter.

One hundred and three fuse-shells were fired on the city on the 21st instant.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 29.

List of vessels passed into Hampton Roads by guard-ship *Young Rover*:

Brig *Mountain Eagle*, Capt. JARVIS, Portland to Fort Monroe; schooner *Lavina Jane*, Capt. KETCHUM, New-York to Fortress Monroe; schooner *Trade Wind*, CONNERY, Philadelphia to Norfolk; steamer *Balloon*, HILLMANN, Patuxet to Fortress Monroe; steamer *Storm*, HILLMANN, Washington to Fortress Monroe.

OUTWARD BOUND—Brig *Hunter*, Capt. BELL, Baltimore to St. Jagoes; schooner *Baltimore*, Capt. FRANK, Fort Monroe to Baltimore.

INWARD BOUND—Schooner *White Cloud*, Capt. BURGE, New-York to Fort Monroe; schooner *Barbara*, Capt. DECKER, New-York to Fort Monroe; steamer *John Brooks*, LAYFIELD, Washington to Fort Monroe. Steam-tug *Titan* arrived from Point Lookont with three refugees from Richmond, and four deserters from the Union Army.

Twelve refugees from Wilmington, N. C., arrived this morning, via North Carolina Blockading Fleet. They escaped from Wilmington about five weeks ago.

One hundred and thirty negroes arrived here today from the plantation of Col. SOUTHERN, of Maryland, (who shot the Lieutenant while recruiting colored troops.) They were sent to Norfolk, in charge of Dr. BROWN, Superintendent of Government Contrabands.

The last three or four days have been quite warm, the thermometer ranging from 70° to 72° in the shade. To-day the Post-office clerks and several other gentlemen, were in bathing in the water of Hampton Roads.

The Chesapeake Case.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Jan. 30.

The *Chesapeake* case was resumed in the Admiralty Court to-day.

The letter of marque to Capt. PARMER, of the *Retribution* was produced by the prisoner's counsel.

Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN, of Mississippi, testified to JEFF. DAVIS' signature.

Capt. THOMAS H. DAVIS, of Virginia, who says he was taken a prisoner at Gettysburgh and escaped from Johnston Island on the 1st inst., was then sworn. He testified that, according to the practice of the Confederate service, that officers authorized to do a particular duty have power to delegate authority to others, and that parties so acting are treated by the Federals as prisoners of war.

ALONZO G. COLEMAN, of Alabama, and ETHREN OSBORN, of Kentucky, privates of the Confederate service, who escaped from Camp Douglas on the 2d inst., testified to the same effect.

EBEN LOCK, of Nova Scotia, brother of Capt. PARKER, testified that he saw PARKER at Nassau, in command of the *Retribution*, last May; that he also saw his commission from JEFF. DAVIS, and that the paper produced in this Court was the same document.

Without taking further testimony the Court adjourned until Monday.

An Unfortunate Affair at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 30.

Last evening, at the Central Depot, as some substitutes were about leaving for the West, under charge of soldiers belonging to the New-Hampshire Invalid Corps, a boy, belonging in Buffalo, was shot and almost instantly killed by one of the corps, under the impression that the boy was a substitute trying to escape.

There was considerable excitement for a time about the affair, and the greatest indignation was manifested against the soldier for so recklessly shooting the boy.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The following causes, coming first in order in the Supreme Court of the United States, are likely to be argued during next week:

No. 132.—Green C. Bronson, *et. al.* appellants *vs.* the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company *et. al.*

No. 133.—Lessee of George Pomeroy, plaintiff in error *vs.* The State Bank of Indiana.

No. 134.—Henry Valiette &c., appellant *vs.* Greene C. Bronson, *et al.*

No. 135.—Thomas G. Gaylord, junior, *et al.* appellant *vs.* John Kelshaw *et al.*

No. 136.—The Pacific Mail Stemship Company, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* William H. Joliffe.

PRESENTS FOR THE KING OF SIAM.

The Government has procured two magnificent and costly swords, intended as presents from President LINCOLN to the first and second Kings of Siam, in return for handsome presents made to the President about a year ago.

BURNING OF A PROPELLER.

On Thursday night the steam propeller *Tompkins*, employed in carrying stores, caught fire at the wharf at Fort Washington, below Alexandria. There being powder on board, the officers and crew made their escape ashore, and the boat was cast loose. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the boat blew up with a tremendous explosion, the shock of which was felt in Alexandria and Washington. The Alexandria *Gazette* says it was reported for several hours yesterday morning that the magazine at Fort Washington had exploded, but a messenger from the fort arrived at 9 o'clock and furnished the above particulars. No one was injured by the accident. The amount of powder on board has not been ascertained.

NICARAUGUAN CONSUL.

The President has recognized DANIEL PEREZ BARREDA as Nicaraguan Consul at New-York.

ILLNESS OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Representative ELIJAH WARD, of New-York, has been confined to his lodgings for the past week by illness.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

The House Committee on Public Lands have under consideration the subject of railroad grants to Alabama, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Wisconsin. The law of 1856 provides that in case the roads enumerated shall not be completed in ten years, the lands shall revert to the United States. The committee have been instructed to inquire whether it would be just and expedient to extend the time of the grants, several of these States now being in rebellion.

FLOUR BIDS.

Bids for flour were opened to-day at the office of the Depot of Commissary. Twenty-eight barrels of No. 2 were taken at $8 20 and under.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF

LIVELY TIMES AT MATAMORAS.

American Troops on the Mexican Side of the River.

CORTINAS AGAIN IN POWER.

A FIGHT WITH FORT MORGAN.

By the arrival of the steamship *Evening Star* at this port, yesterday, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 24th inst., inclusive.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The *Matanzas*, from New-York on the 9th, arrived on the evening of the 19th.

The *Yazoo*, from New-York on the 13th, arrived on the 22d.

Maj.-Gen. G. REYNOLDS, late Chief of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, has relieved Col. BECKWITH in command of the defences of New-Orleans.

A free State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers, will be held in this city on the 1st of February. The names now mentioned most prominently in connection with the Gubernatorial chair are Judge WHITTAKER and Hon. MICHAEL HAHN. Hon. Mr. DURANT can have the nominatton if he will take it.

A cavalry school, under the management of Col. KEILY, has been established in two of the cotton-presses, here.

The last of the famous Kenner racing horses, confiscated by the military authorities, have been sold at auction, at prices ranging from $475 to $1,200.

Gen. BANKS has pledged himself to the Free State Committee to so modify the Louisiana Constitution as to exclude negroes from the representative basis.

H. B. M. steam war ship *Buzzard*, left here for the West Indies on the 19th.

The secession pastor of the McGehee Methodist Church of this city, Rev. Mr. DAVIS, preached, last Sunday, to a large congregation of Unionists who had assembled to listen to Bishop AMES. Bishop AMES was present, but was not invited to a seat in the pulpit.

The affair has created much feeling in the city. The Bishop comes empowered by the War Department to take charge of the Methodist church, and is now proceeding in that direction. An army Chaplain has been assigned by him to each of the M. E. churches in New-Orleans, and he will himself preach to-day at the McGehee church.

Last evening Admiral FARRAGUT gave a public reception at the residence of Gen. BANKS.

There was considerable fighting among the Mexicans in Matamoras on the 13th inst, during which Gen. HERRON, commanding our forces at Brownsville, dispatched the Twentieth Wisconsin, Ninety-fourth Illinois, and five pieces of the First Missouri Battery, across the river. All but the Twentieth Wisconsin bivouacked on the banks, but this regiment went almost up to the Plaza, spent the night in front of the residence of the American Consul, who next morning was escorted to Brownsville, together with two millions of dollars, belonging to Americans and the United States Government.

When Gen. RUIZ felt compelled to return to the Texas side of the river, he was accompanied by a large number of followers. Some two or three hundred of them retained their arms, which they delivered up to the United States Provost-Marshal of the post, as the Commanding-General could not permit armed foreign soldiers to remain on American soil. They were hospitably received by our troops, who sympathized with them in their defeat, which was owing to other causes than a lack of courage.

The fight on the night of the 13th was not very sanguinary; about thirty were killed and ninety wounded on both sides.

CORTINAS had good artillery and good rifles, while RUIZ had unwieldy cannon and poor firearms. Of course the result was in CORTINAS' favor.

The veteran troops in this Department are reënlisting with great unanimity.

The *Hartford*, the flag-ship of Admiral FARRAGUT, with the old hero on board, arrived here on Friday evening.

A private letter from Texas gives the account of the destruction (before reported) of a rebel cotton-clad gunboat, near Port Cavallo, on the 31st ult., by the gunboat *Sciota*, assisted by the United States steamship *Monongahela*.

The letter also states that the rebels are in strong force at Brazoria, about fifteen miles inland, on the Brazos River. Ten thousand, it is said, have been concentrated there.

At the mouth of the river, and on the coast immediately around the mouth, fortifications, mounting twenty-four guns, have been erected, but with the assistance of the navy, it is not thought much difficulty will be experienced in capturing the place. There are no signs of a forward movement of our army, however, and changes may occur that will alter the aspect of affairs before the advance begins. The boys are in excellent health and spirits.

The Election in New-Orleans—Prominent Candidates, Judge J. S. Whitaker and Hon. Michael Hahn—Arrival of Rear Admiral Farragut—Opening of the First National Bank of New-Orleans—Social Life in New-Orleans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 22, 1864.

THE ELECTION.

The work for the election goes bravely on. Nothing else is now talked of in New-Orleans but who shall be our next Governor, and all the wire-pullers are hard at work from morning till night, club meetings being held every evening in a dozen places at the same time, and by day informal caucus gatherings in every bar-room and at every street corner. Matters are already beginning to shape themselves a little more than when I last wrote, prominent and solid names gradually working themselves upwards, and all the flashy, catch-penny ones rapidly tumbling away into the oblivion from which many of them should never have been even temporarily dragged.

The two names of any consequence at present most prominently before the public are those of Judge J. S. WHITAKER, and the Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, present editor and proprietor of the *True Delta*, and late member of Congress for this State. Judge WHITAKER has been brought forward and sustained by the *Times*, in an address headed by THOMAS P. MAY, Esq., one of the leading proprietors of that paper, and signed by many of the most wealthy and influential merchants and business men of the city and neighborhood. It is considered that the nomination of such a man as Judge WHITAKER not only ought to form, but will form, a very strong ticket. No politician himself, nor given to any of the extreme ultra notions which have such a tendency to divide and distract the Union sentiment among us, his unquestioned honor, great legal ability, well-known discretion, and sound views respecting the Union and overthrow of Slavery in Louisiana, make him as good and available a man as could have been suggested. The antecedents of Mr. HAHN are also good, and it is expected that he will have many supporters. Being reputed as a skillful political manœuverer, and having, moreover, control of a newspaper, many think that he will be a formidable competitor for the Gubernatorial Chair; but it is almost too early yet to make even a guess at whose chances are in the ascendant.

Judge ATOCHA, of the Provost Court, is a great favorite among a large portion of the inhabitants here—the Creole population especially—and his nomination for Governor would also have carried great weight; but the opinion has gained ground that he is ineligible, as, although a native of Louisiana, he has not resided here the four years previous to the election, which would be required by law. Our present Military Governor—G. F. SHEPLEY—in the event of his having been eligible, would also unquestionably have been among the candidates, and have had a very large number of supporters. The idea seems to be universal here that his administration has been able, judicious, and beneficial to the interests of the city and State; and after the public records which Gen. SHEPLEY has been able to give of his stewardship to the people of New-Orleans, there is no question whatever that he will carry with him, on his retirement from our civil administration, the thanks and respect of the whole community.

The 22d of February—Washington's Birthday—is to be celebrated here not only as the day of election of State officers, but also of delegates to a Constitutional Convention. This was brought about by the efforts of the Free-State General Committee, who waited on Gen. BANKS, last Saturday, for the purpose of obtaining his sanction to the step. Gen. BANKS cheerfully acquiesced in the views expressed in the memorial, and promised to issue an additional order to that effect. The order has not yet appeared, but is daily expected to do so; and in the meantime the Union party is actively engaged in fixing upon their delegates.

REAR ADMIRAL FARRAGUT

arrived here yesterday on board the brave old *Hartford*, and made a considerable stir; the gallant sailor being honored here beyond all measure as the scene of his greatest exploits. As soon as the *Hartford* hove in sight, the *Pensacola* thundered forth a salute of 13 guns, which was responded to by the *Hartford* in fine style, making the town reverberate. To-night a grand reception is given to the Admiral at the residence of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, where the Commanding-General has publicly invited the ladies and gentlemen of New-Orleans, as well as the officers of the army and navy to be present to welcome and pay their respects to the noble old hero. Outsiders hardly know what to think of the appearance of this veteran among us just now, except that all necessarily come to the conclusion that it means "work," for FARRAGUT'S name has long since become synonymous with pitching into the enemy and beating him too. He is the stormy petrel of the navy, and whenever we see him we may be sure that there is some mischief breeding.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

This highly-important and much-needed institution was opened for business purposes on the 18th inst., at its new and elegant banking house, No. 37 Camp-street. It was opened very quietly and unostentatiously—no fuss and ceremony about it—but what a vast stride in the commercial progress of the city! Never was there a city standing in greater need of such an establishment; for, of late, we may truly be said to have had no banks among us at all. What few there were still keeping up a mock appearance of business, based upon their old *State bonds*—no longer worth the material on which they were printed—might long since have closed their doors for any use they were to themselves or the community at large.

The New-Orleans *Times*, in commenting upon this matter, makes the following remarks: "Much-needed as was such an establishment among the business men of our community—in that collapsed state of the old banks, which was almost tantamount to no existence at all—it is not simply as a vast addition to the commercial convenience of our city and State that we hail the opening of the First National Bank of New-Orleans. We welcome it on grander and loftier grounds. Based as it is upon the public faith in the future prosperity of our nation, and the certainty of the crushing out of this rebellion, it forms another link in that indestructible chain of national sympathy which is yet destined to enfold and keep together in the everlasting bonds of Union the various component parts of this great Republic. We are persuaded that it was inaugurated in that spirit—it is controlled by precisely the kind of men calculated to carry these grand designs into effect—and we therefore consider that the day which saw the First National Bank of New-Orleans launched upon its useful career, saw a new, bright and glorious era opened to the onward progress of this great Southern metropolis.

SOCIAL LIFE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The interesting social reunions which the lady of the Commanding General was the first to inaugurate here, and which she has periodically kept up, appears to have become contagious, and are now apparently taking their round among all the prominent officials in this Department. On the evening of the 4th, Col. S. B. HOLABIRD, Chief Quartermaster, gave a splendid entertainment at his residence, and on the 19th an equally grand and agreeable one took place at the mansion of Brig.-Gen. BOWEN, the much esteemed Provost-Marshal. These parties are all got up in the most elegant manner, and usually attended by all the leading army and navy officers, with their fair partners, and the scenes presented are unusually brilliant. Some affect to consider such gatherings misplaced in time of war, but for my own part, I look upon war as possessing so much inherent horrors, that I am glad of anything which can even temporarily cheat the mind out of the gloomy realities surrounding it. Besides, such meetings unquestionably tend to break down those icy barriers of estrangement, which such a struggle as this must necessarily beget between the two sections.

But as such parties as these—partaking more of a private than a public character—cannot bring together as much of the Southern element as would be gladly welcomed, I am glad to see that a grand promenade concert is on the *tapis*, under the auspices of many of our leading ladies, among them Mrs. Gen. BANKS. It is announced to take place at the new Opera-house on an early occasion, and I have no doubt will be a most brilliant affair. At this I have no doubt there will be a much greater commingling and fraternization of our Southern brothers and sisters with their haughty Yankee "invaders;" at heart I hope so, for I am quite sure that if there be any hatred or ill-will it is altogether on one side, and that sectionalism—already fast melting away—will disappear altogether after a few such genial interchanges of the amenities of social life. Cupid is already slyly undermining all the horrible work of grim Mars, in many a quiet little family circle; why, then, not at once put an end to all this formal nonsense, and kiss and be friends? I see some pretty Louisianaise daintily turns up her haughty little nose and say "never!" to my good-natured speculations. I venture to tell that same young lady that she will be one of the first to be caught in the net of some handsome, dashing young "vandal" from Massachusetts or Vermont. Such wonders are happening every day among us, and all the infernal powers of JEFF. DAVIS & Co. cannot prevent it, until blood ceases to be thicker than water.

NEMO.

A FIGHT WITH FORT MORGAN.

The *Era* publishes the following extract from a private letter, dated off Mobile Bar, Jan. 9:

"The monotony of our blockade life was broken this morning by the discovery of a steamer ashore under the guns of Fort Morgan. All the vessels of the fleet got under way; and, while some repaired to the flag-ship for instructions, the *Octorara* steamed in and opened fire on the rebel craft, which speedily drew a reply from the fort. The rest of the fleet soon steamed in and took up their positions, when the fire became quite spirited. The rebel steamer was struck several times and abandoned; but she lay so near the fort that it was impossible to get her out. Finding our efforts to set her on fire were fruitless, the fleet withdrew, after firing two hours. The rebels used a fine Whitworth gun, with which they made some fair shots, fortunately doing no injury.

"During the action a man was lost overboard from the *Itasca* and drowned, by becoming entangled in the lead line, at which he was stationed. Yesterday the *Octorara* went in under a flag of truce, carrying an English officer to communicate with his country's Consul. We were allowed to approach, to within a quarter of a mile of the fort, nearer than ever they allowed us to approach before. We found many changes had taken place since last we took a near view of the place, more than a year ago. The walls are now concealed and protected by a heavy embankment of sand, against which shot and shell vainly pound."

PLANTATION LABOR.

AN ORDER BY GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.—1. Regulations will be established on the 1st of February proximo, for the government of persons employed in plantation labor during the present year. All parties interested therein will have an opportunity to present their views upon this subject to the Commission of Enrollment, the object being to secure a reliable, economical and just system of compensated labor.

2. All plantations not in process of cultivation on the 1st day of February proximo, unless excepted from the operation of this order for special reasons, will be considered abandoned estates, and rented by the Government to such persons as will undertake their proper cultivation.

3. Considerations of public health require the suspension of all unnecessary communication or travel by plantation laborers between the parishes of the State, or between plantations of the same parish. Such communication or travel, therefore, is forbidden, except under regulations established by the Provost-Marshals of the several parishes, and upon passes issued in accordance therewith. Public officers and managers of estates are requested to assist in the execution of this order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
GEO. B. DRAKE, A. A. A. Gen.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Further Particulars of Affairs at Matamoras—Ruiz Driven Out and Serna Reinstated—Juarez at Monterey on His Way to Texas—News from St. Domingo—Grand Ball at Havana.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 25, 1864.

The troubles at Matamoras, to which I alluded in my last letter, began in the following manner: It appears that on the first of this month certain Commissioners, appointed by the two parties into which the Liberals of the State of Tamaulipas are divided, assembled at Matamoras, to arrange the articles of agreement between the two rival factions. By these articles it was agreed that RUIZ, the Governor who was driven out of Matamoras, should be recognized as holding the civil and military command—that the troops who garrisoned Matamoras should be placed under the command of Gen. MACEDONIO CAPISTRAN, the Commander-in-Chief of the brigade operating against Tampico, and that CORTINAS should be second in command. The above troops to leave Matamoras three days after the ratification of the agreement, and to march to Tampico to act against that place. The third article of the agreement stipulated that the forces who supported Gov. RUIZ, with the exception of Gen. ROJAS—he having been appointed civil and military Governor of the town, by express order of the supreme Government—should also march against Tampico, under the command of the above-named Gen. CAPISTRAN, three days after the troops who garrisoned the city had set out for the same place; that the Governor could enter and command in that city, as in the other towns of the State, under the guarantee of this agreement, and supported by the National Guard of the city and State.

By the fourth and fifth articles SERNA was no longer to exercise the government as arranged in the so-called programme of Matamoras, and not to be held accountable for any of his public acts excepting the rights of any third party. All the authorities are doing their utmost to preserve the union and peace of Tamaulipas. Moreover, none of the employes of the Federal Government or of the State, and no private individual who had taken a part in what had occurred antecedently in Matamoras, or who had signed the invitation to SERNA, should be in any way molested; the employes of the Federal and State Governments comprised in the article to continue to hold the offices that they held before the movement of the 7th of November last; the rights of the State to remain intact and to be valid in every regard, and against whom it might be deemed proper, seeing that nothing can be demanded with arms in the hand, as was done in the movement of the 7th. By the ninth article the forces of the supreme Government were to remain where they were until the agreement should be ratified, and as soon as this was done enter Matamoras to provide themselves with what they might require to march against Tampico.

This agreement was signed in the usual form by the rival Governors of the State of Tamaulipus, RUIZ and SERNA, and the principal civil and military officers of the same, including CORTINAS, and the City of Matamoras was given up by SERNA to RUIZ, who is a staunch defender of JUAREZ' Government. The expedition against Tampico was not, however, carried out, CORTINAS, who, it will be remembered, had Gen. COBOS shot, refusing to leave with the troops under his command, alleging as a reason the inclemency of the weather, although other motives are suspected to have been the cause. CORTINAS seems, however, to have afterwards left Matamoras; but, instead of marching against Tampico, joined to his troops a part of the forces that RUIZ had left in the neighborhood, supposed to be the remains of JUAREZ' army, and laid siege to Matamoras, which he succeeded in taking. RUIZ made his escape, but in what direction is not known. Matamoras being again occupied by CORTINAS, SERNA'S Government was reëstablished, which, it is said, has neither gone over to the intervention nor obeys the orders of JUAREZ.

When the *Sea Queen* left Matamoras an attack from JUAREZ'S forces was feared, who had either not disbanded or not gone over to CORTINAS.

The *Sea Queen* brings word that President JUAREZ was at Monterey, intending to go into Texas.

No further news has been received from St. Domingo. We are only assured that the insurrection is nearly at its termination; that the Captain-General of that province, VARGAS, and Gen. GANDARA were prepared to carry out their plans, being well provided with warlike materials and provisions.

The Spanish man-of-war *Lealtad*, which was cruising about the coast of Hayti, has returned to Santiago de Cuba.

Saturday, the 23d, being the anniversary of the young Prince of Asturias, the heir to the Spanish throne, the Captain-General gave a grand ball at the palace in honor of the day, which was attended by all the beauty and fashion of Havana.

LARA.

The Burning of the Camden and Amboy Depot at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 30.

There was no Baltimore, Washington, or West bound freight for transit over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, burned at the fire which occurred at the Camden depot on the morning of the 29th instant.

Weather Report.

MONTREAL, C. E., Saturday, Jan. 30.

A snow-storm commenced this morning. It was snowing and drifting heavily all day, and still continues.

BOSTON, Mass., Saturday, Jan. 30.—Weather thick, with snow and rain. No arrivals.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 28.

Sailed ship *Loch Lomond*, for Boston, carrying bales of rags, copper, hides and wool.

The Damascus Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Jan. 30.

The steamship *Damascus* sailed at 5:40 P. M., for Liverpool, to-day.

FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES

Political Affairs in North Carolina.

MORE SIGNS OF DISCONTENT.

Movements for a Return to the Union.

The Destruction of the Blockade-Runner A. D. Vance.

The Military Employment of Negroes by the Rebels.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

In speaking of the growing discontent among the people in North Carolina and their desire to hold a State Convention, the Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says: "We say, and we say most sincerely, that plans evidently concocted and movements evidently set on foot in North Carolina herself, are ominous of graver cause of quarrels than even the advance of the enemy."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, in its appeals to slaveholders for peace, says:

"We went to war to protect the State sovereignties, and to defend and to perpetuate the institution of Slavery; but if it should appear that we are likely to lose both, as rational beings we should pause and consider well the direction which things are taking. If the war should continue twelve months longer with no greater success to our arms, there is great danger that the institution will be hopelessly destroyed."

Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, comes out in a card in the Raleigh *Standard*, against the taxation of State property by the Confederate Government.

The North Carolina and Virginia papers are firm in the belief that Wilmington is soon to be attacked, and have much to say about the concentration of forces here, which are magnified into very large numbers.

Dr. J. T. LEACH, the Conservative member elect in the new Confederate Congress, which meets in February, says in the Raleigh *Standard* of the 13th inst.: "North Carolina now claims the fulfillment of the compact, or the right to depart from the Confederacy in peace."

At the great meeting held recently in Johnson County, favoring a call for a State Convention, Dr. J. T. LEACH was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Meetings are being held in different counties favoring the same object.

The Raleigh *State Journal* says the proposition for a State Convention, so close on the heels of Mr. LINCOLN'S proposition to let one-tenth of the people form a State Government, has a very strong odor of disloyalty and treason about it.

The Henderson, N. C., *Times* is delighted over the reported retirement of Gen. BUTLER, and, by the reëstablishment of the Department of North Carolina, which the *Times* says removes the most serious obstacle to the return of North Carolina to the Union.

The Raleigh *State Journal* says:

Our exchanges from all quarters of the Confederacy admonish us that an advance by Beast BUTLER on some point of the Williamsburg and Weldon Railroad is probable

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.

Richmond papers of late dates, received at Fortress Monroe, contain the following items:

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 18, 1864.

We have had no telegraphic communication eastward since the 13th, in consequence of the line having been cut by the Yankee operator near Jonesboro'. A gentleman who left Knoxville Tuesday gives some interesting news from that city. He says the small-pox is raging terribly among the Yankees and negroes, there being 600 cases in the city. In consequence of this and the scarcity of forage, the main body of the enemy had moved to Strawberry Plains and the prolific country on French Branch, leaving a garrison of about 600.

A negro barber, from Cincinnati, was recruiting for negro regiments at Knoxville.

Three members of the Texas Cavalry, recently captured within their lines, were hung as spies on the 8th.

Our troops moved forward on the 14th, for the purpose of drawing the enemy from the French broad road, and met them near Chocky River on Saturday. They made but a feeble resistance, and retired in the direction of Dandridge, pursued by our troops, who are still pressing forward.

Yesterday very heavy firing was heard in that direction. It ceased at dark.

SECOND DISPATCH.

RUSSELLVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

There is but little doubt that the enemy intended by his recent demonstration to force Gen. LONGSTREET out of Tennessee, by occupying all the country capable of sustaining an army, in which he totally failed, in consequence of the promptness with which he was met by our troops, which he was evidently unprepared for, as has been shown by his rapid retreat.

They are supposed to have withdrawn from Strawberry Plain, and the country, with the exception of the vicinity of Knoxville, will be once more freed from their presence.

The loss on either side is small. The Federals removed seventy-five wounded from Dandridge, the enemy retreating toward Knoxville rapidly, and closely pursued by our cavalry. Lieut.-Col. BLAKELY, of the cavalry was wounded; Col. CLARK, of Hampton's Legion, killed; Lieut. FOUCHOE, A. D. C. to Gen. G. T. ANDERSON, badly wounded.

ILLNESS OF MR. STEPHENS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 19.

We are pained to announce that Mr. HIDELL, Secretary to Vice-President STEPHENS, yesterday, received a telegram from Augusta, announcing the sudden and serious illness of Mr. STEPHENS, at his home at Crawfordville, Ga. He was attacked on Monday morning, and sent on that day to Augusta for a physician. This attack, with the known state of his health during the Winter, has created serious apprehensions in the minds of his friends.

He was prevented from coming to Richmond at the beginning of the session of Congress by the serious illness of his brother, the Hon. LINTON STEPHENS, at Milledgeville; then by his own feeble health and the great severity of the weather. When again ready to start for Richmond, his brother was a second time very severely attacked, which delayed his coming over a week. He was a third time ready to leave, and would, no doubt, have started for this city yesterday morning but for this untimely attack. Should he recover, as we trust he will, it is altogether probable he will be unable to visit Richmond during the Winter.

THE LAW OF RETALIATION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 22.

The following is a copy of the letter sent to Gen. WILDS by the Colonel commanding the forces on the Blackwater, relative to the late measures of retaliation adopted by our military authorities in Eastern North Carolina:

HEADQUARTERS FORCES ON BLACKWATER,
FRANKLIN, Va., Jan. 1864.

Gen. Wilds, Commanding Colored Brigade, Norfolk, Virginia:

SIR—Probably no expedition, during the progress of this war, has been attended with more utter disregard for the long-established usages of civilization or the dictates of humanity, than your late raid into the country bordering the Albemarle. Your stay, though short, was marked by crimes and enormities. You burned houses over the heads of defenceless women and children, carried off private property of every description, arrested non-combatants, and carried off ladies in irons, whom you confined with negro men. Your negro troops fired on Confederates after they had surrendered, and they were only saved by the exertions of the more humane of your white officers. Last, but not least, under the pretext that he was a guerrilla, you hanged DANIEL BRIGHT, a private of Company L, Sixty-second Georgia Regiment (cavalry,) forcing the ladies and gentlemen whom you held in arrest to witness the execution. Therefore, I have obtained an order from the General Commanding

ing for the execution of SAMUEL JONES, a private of Company B, Fifth Ohio, whom I hang in retaliation. I hold two more of your men—in irons—as hostages for Mrs. WEEKS and Mrs. MUNDIN. *When these ladies are released these men will be relieved and treated as prisoners of war.* Col. JOEL R. GRIFFIN.

EMPLOYMENT OF FREE NEGROES AND SLAVES.

A DEBATE IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

In the Confederate Senate, on the 23d inst., Mr. MILES moved to take up from the calendar the bill reported from the Military Committee, to be entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities." The motion was agreed to, and the bill taken up.

It provides that all male free negroes between the ages of eighteen and fifty years shall be held liable to perform such duties in the army, or in connection with the military defences of the country, in the way of work upon the fortifications or in Government works for the production and preparation of material of war, or in military hospitals, as the Secretary of War may from time to time prescribe; to receive rations, clothing, and $11 per month for such services. It also provides for the employment of slaves for the same purposes and upon the same terms; and, in the event of the loss of any such slaves, the owners to be entitled to receive their full value; and the Secretary of War is authorized to impress slaves, in the event that he shall be unable to procure their services in any military department in sufficient numbers for the necessities of the department.

Mr. GARDENHIRE, of Tennessee, inquired of the Chairman of the Military Committee whether, in case that bill was passed, it would not be recognizing LINCOLN's right to conscribe our negroes.

Mr. MILES replied that he was surprised at such a question. We had a right to do what we pleased with our slaves, and LINCOLN had no control over them.

Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, said that a difficulty occurred to his mind in relation to the question of exchange. Suppose any of these negroes were to be taken prisoners, what would be done with them? He approved the object of the bill, and should support it; but the question he proposed suggested to his mind a difficulty in the way.

Mr. MILES replied that that question had not been considered by the committee, and he did not think it proper to embarrass the bill by the suggestion of any feature in regard to it. It was a question that might arise hereafter, and might be left to the Commissioners of Exchange to settle.

Mr. BOULDIN, of Virginia, moved to amend the first section of the bill by adding, "and no free negro engaged in the production of food and forage shall be taken under this act."

Mr. BALDWIN said that no exemption law which had been passed by Congress provided for the exemption of the producing class of the country. The only exemption they had was made and founded altogether upon the idea of policy. In the section that he represented the entire agricultural interest was conducted by white people and free negroes, although it was a slaveholding community. He had it from good authority, that the operation of the substitute law would reduce one thousand farms from the production of a surplus of food and forage for the army down to a sufficient quantity to supply the families of the agriculturists. The Valley of Virginia was the great granary of Virginia to supply the army of Virginia. The farmers there were now selling their personal property and hiring out their slaves, and preparing to go into the army, under the provisions of the bill. Whatever its effect might be in bringing in skulkers in other portions of the country, in his district it called away from home men engaged in business, every blow at which was a blow at the Confederate States. It had swept through his district like a tornado of destruction. Slaves had escaped to the Yankees, and farmers had supplied their places by free negroes, thus making useful a class hitherto useless. And now here comes a bill which proposes to take away every free negro between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, and free negroes go in advance of slaves. In some districts of the State you might take every white man, and the women could conduct the operations of the slaves; but in his district, if the white men and free negroes were taken, it would stop agricultural operations altogether. He thought it time to husband our resources, and not make any further drain upon the agricultural resources of the country. The great question was not the number of men, but how to supply food and forage for the army. The supplies were already scant enough, and we were taking away those who would make them greater, and placing them among those who were now scantily supplied. It seemed that there was a sort of stampede upon this subject, both in and out of Congress. The cry was, place everybody in the army and fight it out; but he was unwilling to place it upon the hazard of a single effort. He and the people he represented had embarked in the war forever if necessary, and were prepared to fight it out in spite of every obstacle, and when the Government comes to the conclusion that the war is to be fought within interior lines, the confidence of the people would revive. He urged it upon Congress to take care of every branch of industry, and supply the men we have; for the people would lose confidence if they saw that everything they had was to be staked upon a single effort. He hoped the Government would set its foot upon any such mad policy, husband its resources, and protract the war long enough to secure our independence.

Pending the consideration of the subject, the House, on motion of Mr. JONES, went into secret session upon the question of the currency.

THE A. D. VANCE.

The Raleigh *Progress*, of Tuesday week, says:

"We regret to learn that the steamer *A. D. Vance* was run on the beach, under the guns of Fort Caswell, in attempting to enter the port of Wilmington. It is supposed that the crew are safe, and that the cargo will be saved, but the ship, of course, will be lost. This is a severe loss to the State, and is to be much regretted; but it was one of the risks that had to be encountered, and murmurings and fault-findings will amount to nothing now, and we hope to hear nothing of it.

The ship had already landed four cargoes, and the fifth, we trust, may be saved. Governor VANCE has secured an interest for the State in other sh[illegible] and one of them landed a cargo a few days si[illegible] In this, as in everything else, Governor VANCE has the good of the State and Confederacy at heart.

P. S.—Since the above has been put into type, we were pleased to learn that Governor VANCE received another dispatch from Gen. WHITING, stating that the *Advance* would most probably be lightered under the guns of Caswell, and the ship saved, unless a storm should come on.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier* of Tuesday says, that the bombardment of the city has been continued about the same as previously reported. Monday was the one hundred and ninety-fourth day of the siege. The damage being done is extraordinarily small with the comparisons of the number of shots and weight of metal fired, and creates general astonishment.

The whizzing of shells overhead has become a matter of so little interest as to excite scarcely any attention from passers-by. We have heard of no casualties. Some of the shells have exploded, and pieces of the contents been picked up, which, on examination, have been found to be a number of small square slugs, held together by a composition of sulphur, and designed to scatter at the time of explosion.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.—Eight ℘ cent. bonds coupon, due 1876 to 1881, $112@$118 50. The highest price bid yesterday was for bonds falling due in 1877. A bond for $1,000, maturing in 1881, brought only $117, while bonds of this date brought on Wednesday $119 50. The presumption, from all the indications before us, is that long date 8 ℘ cents will command $120 and interest during the ensuing week. The "five-year bonds," also 8 ℘ cents, brought $104@$105 and interest—a decline from the previous sale. Bonds falling due in 1865–7 brought $99 50 to $106 50 and interest; eight per cent., registered, one 1876 to 1879, $112 to $113 and interest; seven per cents., $99 to $100 and interest; bonds of fifteen million loan, coupon, $174 to $178 and interest, ($175 Wednesday;) bonds of fifteen loan, registered, $154 and interest, ($161 on Wednesday.) No cotton loan bonds and only a small amount of convertible eights were sold yesterday. We quote the former at $175, and the other at $113 to $144 and interest.

The sale yesterday was diversified by the offering of bank notes, gold, &c. North Carolina bank notes brought $326 for $100; Alabama bank notes, $315; South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia bank notes, $290; Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, mixed, $290; interest coupons of fifteen million loan brought $121; gold coin, $20 and $2e for one; sterling bills $21 75; sterling bills on Nassau, $20, and New-York or London, $19 50.

MERCHANDISE.—The inquiry for provisions amounts almost to a panic, and it is not surprising that receivers take advantage of such a feeling to advance their asking rates. There seems, just now to be an active competition among sellers to see who shall get the highest prices, and, consequently, everything is going up. Nothing but the prompt and immediate suspension of the issue of treasury notes, by authority and direction of Congress, can arrest the inflation of prices now going on. Fortunately, the weather has become more favorable for the transportation of produce over the country roads, and we may expect increased supplies whilst the opportunity for sending them lasts; but it is certain that, until the "currency question" is disposed of by Congress, the large majority of producers will be chary in sending to market such articles as are needed by consumers. One cause of the heavy demand and consequent high prices in this market, to which we have barely alluded in former reviews, is the over-crowded population of the city. There are at least 15,000 men, women and children in Richmond who should be elsewhere, and it is the duty of all who can leave for the interior or for other towns not so crowded, to do so without delay. The mystery is that so many will remain here while they can live more cheaply at other places.

Flour to-day was selling at $175 ℘ bbl., equivalent to more than $8 50 ℘ bbl. at the present rates for specie. The farmer or miller who would not be satisfied with this price is worse than an infidel. For corn meal millers were asking $20 ℘ bushel, the price of corn having been *put up* to $18@$19 ℘ bush. Potatoes are selling at $6@$10 ℘ bushel; turnips, $5@$6; onions, $30.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

New Year's Passed—A Serenade—Seeing the Old Year Out—An Opera Company Wanted—Theatricals Generally.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 4, 1864.

The country is again safe. New-Year's day, with all its sins upon its head, has passed, and the heads of those that sinned have just about got straight again. I can speak from experience, that time, which is supposed to cure all things, has cured mine. I don't wish it to be understood that "sich" is my habit, or that my head ached in consequence of the dissipation of New-Year's Day. Not so. I scorn the imputation. I am no such character. It was all caused by being made a "wictim." Although the City of San Francisco is not decidedly a hard place, there are a sufficient number of Gothamites and moral Bostonians here to make a fair noise, and can do a fair business toward making night hideous. Knowing this, I adopted the suggestion of an equally quietly and piously brought-up friend to go down to the Club—an institution we have down the road about 20 miles, where we have a private track and stables and accommodations for man and beast. It is a nice place, and most of the members keep their horses down there, and go down by rail in 40 minutes, and have a little relaxation. I notice most of the members are married men, and it is a nice little arrrngement, the whole object in going down for "a day's shooting" being to let the partners of their bosom see how nice it would be if their lords and masters were given to a permanent staying away. As they are absent only twelve or twenty-four hours, the dear creatures miss them terribly and lay awake listening for burglars and thieves that must know that the master of the house is away. Of course the return of the absent is quite an occasion, and he feels quite "stuck up" to see how much he was missed and appreciated. Let him just go for a month or a year, and see how patient and resigned is the spirit of woman. She will dry her eyes, put on her best bonnet and new fur cape, and go down town regularly every afternoon, and if young Brown happens to invite her to the opera or theatre, which he is pretty likely to do, she will go, and, in spite of her grief, enjoy it hugely, and ditto a little oyster supper en route to her home.

Well, we went down to the Club, and San Francisco's capitalists had gathered there, and I am sorry to say there was a sound of revelry by night.

* * * * * * *

I retired at 11, all right, at half past was awoke by strains of soft music. I roused me from my couch, and beheld a deputation from the billiard-room, some six or eight in number, marching in single file around my bed, singing extracts from the opera of J. BROWN, Esq., with dinner-bell and tin pan accompaniment. If any of my readers have ever chanced to be accidentally or otherwise in the society of a party of nice young men, who have fully determined on seeing the old year out and the new one in, with all the honors, they can appreciate the "feelinks" of a gentleman who is made, contrary to his inclinations, the representative of the departed J. B., Esq., and made to "march on," and when he wouldn't, because the air was "sarching" and the habiliments were scanty, to have the motion "carried," and to make his *entrée* into the dining-room the summit of a triumphal car, and to be borne aloft *a la* Excelsior, and when deposited in a chair, to have it insisted upon that he is very unwell, and requires frequent and rapid internal applications of egg nog, which prescription is speedily and determinedly administered. I don't know that I have any reason to be proud of the attention shown me. The only thing I had to be proud of was that I was the predecessor of three lawyers, one judge, two bankers, six capitalists, one Colonel of the army, and a captain of engineers. Some were produced in true Roman costume, with a sheet for a toga; others wrapped up in blankets; and some in the Georgia. There was "no sleep till morn," at which time I came away in pursuit of that peace and quietness that I had fondly hoped to find there. The next time I go out of town to get rid of the noise of guns and the racket attending the birth of the New Year, I shall not go down to the club-house of the "Eastonia Park Association." There are several members now in your City, who will be shocked to learn of it. I am determined to tell, however, who the leading spirits were. Justice to respectable fathers of families requires it; there was one from Wells Fargo there who requires it; children cry for it; the truth must be told. CHARLEY SMITH and BILLY G—N were the wretches who began it. A candid confession is good for the soul, and now that I have relieved my mind, and told how I came to have a headache, I hope I shall receive absolution, and if my letter don't amount to anything, lay it to New-Year's—which, by the way was duly and properly observed, and all the ladies were delghted at the number of callers. The day was delightful, and the whole town was out enjoying itself.

The ship *Aquila* still lays on the bottom, and our iron-clad is fast corroding and going to decay in her hold. It seems to be nobody's business to do anything toward raising her. It appears to be necessary first to raise the wind. The Insurance Companies, as usual, in the magnificence of their wisdom, consider that any idea that don't originate with them isn't worth considering, and just to show the difference of opinion that prevails in this world, there are a great many who don't think Insurance Companies ever had a clear and lucid idea. *I* know better, I know they have—I know what it is, too—it is, that Insurance Companies never should and never will *pay* anything if they help it, and if their smart lawyer, paid by the year for showing them how not to do it, can't get them out of it, they "bust" rather than pay. Shakspeare would have said "Base is the company that pays," had he lived in these days. The matter of the iron-clad is certainly all a mud—dle just at present, and she is going down deeper. She ship *Aquila* is the first to sink one of our monitors, anyhow, but it was the rock upon which she split, and they went down like two drowning cats, in a mutual embrace, and look very happy and loving on the bottom; and the only eyes that ever will see the monitor again will probably be those of wondering crabs and the senior members of the finny tribe that pay her an offishal visit now and then.

Have you such a thing as an Opera Company laying around loose that you can spare? If so be, we want it. I knew there was something we wanted, and I have forgotten every time I have written to order it. We *do* want an Opera Company—not a large one, but a good tenor and soprano, a good first assistant to the prima donna, to roll up her eyes and hands, and sing "Oh! my," in Italian; then we want several good fair voices to fill in. There is a standing and permanent edition of chorus singers here now, who do duty on all occasions, and sometimes they get obstreperous, and strike for more lager-bier or higher wages; but they would do very well with the addition of two or three good female voices.

We have now here Signor and Signora BIANCHI, and the deuce of it is we have continued to have them until we are *so* tired of them—and yet they are two very deserving and hard-working people. BIANCHI has a very good voice, but he is getting very bandy-legged, and the Signora is so vividly impressed upon our memories that we can shut our eyes and see and hear her from the first note to the last final kick in the peg-out scene. People do get tired of people, and we have had the Bianchis until it is getting to be perfectly alarming. Sinbad got tired of the old man of the mountain finally, but I declare he was an accommodating old chap in comparison with the Bianchis. The Signor is a puffy, well meaning little man; the Signora is a mountain of flesh, with a bust like—no other that I ever saw, the undulations of which, in the highfalutin scenes, almost makes a fellow sea-sick, so like the rolling billows. She is a good singer, and a good woman, but bless her dear soul, she is giving us a little too much of a good thing. BIANCHI has an insane idea that he ought to sacrifice himself and remain with us, to keep us alive, by small prescriptions of opera; and, although we protest that we are not sick, and don't require the dose, he will give it to us. Three distinct farewell, never-to-return seasons have we endured, and every time the people in their good nature, thinking it a balm to his departing spirit, "took on" so, and gave them such a warm farewell, that these self-sacrificing artists couldn't have it in their hearts to leave us, and so they linger—spasmodically breaking out in a fitful season of a few nights, and then like boarding-house gas, relapse into darkness.

When we say we are sorry you are going, they take us at our word, and stay. They would do very well to hash in with a company, but it is folly for an Italian to ever attempt to turn manager. They never were made for business. They can't succeed where an enterprising Yankee would make a fortune.

The Systex Company that came here did well, but they went to Australia, and are living there in clover, making a great deal of money, and don't care to return. HENRY SQUIRES and Madam LUCY ESCOTT are the two most popular people that ever appeared on the stage here; by the way, I remember to have seen in a New-York paper a concert advertised by Miss PARKER, setting herself down in the bills as prima donna assoluta highfaluti, &c., from California. Now I protest in the name of all that is operatic against our being made to father any and every stray prima or other donnas, that go traveling about on our capital. Miss PARKER came here, staid here, sung here, and went away again, and I don't see why we are to be held responsible for her musical reputation. She sings very well, and I don't know a thing against her, and if I did I wouldn't say it, but Miss PARKER—as she wrote herself, although I believe she is a Mrs.—shouldn't give San Francisco as a "reference" in the support of her musical character. We didn't make her. She was not created here, nor did she create anything of a sensation. She was set down at just her value, and so appreciated, but I do think we "do know a hawk from a handsaw," and and do know, by the same rule, a prima donna from a fair third-rate singer; but if "any other lady," of no greater talent and voice than Miss PARKER, comes out here and sets herself up for a "stunner," she will find that she has brought her notes to a poor market. A large proportion of our opera patrons are foreigners, and they have traveled and heard good music; and can't be humbugged.

It is a stereotyped thing, of course, that all opera people coming from your way here are late from La Scala of Milan—d a half or further—but I did not know that we were considered such high authority as to be quoted in support of doubtful talent. We respectfully decline the parentage of any such children.

The charming ADA ISAACS MENKEN is with us doing "Mazeppa," the "French Spy," &c., and outstrips all competitors in that line. In the play of "Rookwood" the other night, her horse fell, pitching the fair ADA head over heels. It didn't hurt her much, however, and the play went on. All the theatres are doing a good business. Money is plenty; real estate is going up, and the city is spreading itself and everything is prosperous. Don't forget the Opera Company and send it along soon. I forgot to mention that we have a first-rate baritone, Signor TELLINI. A prima donna and a good tenor is the greatest want. We will give them gold for their notes, and throw in a few shares of mining stock that pay Irish dividends, *i. e.* assessments. PODGERS.

The Late G. C. Bronson.

RECORD OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The following is the record relative to the late Judge BRONSON, which the Court of Appeals placed upon its minutes previous to adjournment:

IN COURT OF APPEALS, Jan. 22, 1864.

GREENE C. BRONSON, formerly Chief Judge of this Court, departed this life on the third day of September, 1863, at Saratoga Springs. His public career is closely interwoven with the judicial history of the State. Among the official positions filled by him, those of Attorney General, from 1829 to 1835, of Justice of the Supreme Court, from 1836 to 1847, and of Judge of the Court of Appeals, from 1847 to April, 1851, are prominent.

In all of these public trusts he acquitted himself with signal ability. More especially in the department of judicial duty, he was justly preëminent. His opinions, both in the Supreme Court and in this Court, are models of judicial excellence. In conciseness and perspicuity of expression, in terseness and directness of style, in compactness and force of logic, and in sturdy vigor of intellect, they are unsurpassed. Careful and deliberate in the formation of his conclusions, he was, from the very strength of his convictions, tenacious and confident of their correctness, and courageous and resolute in their expression. Firm in integrity of purpose and of action, bold in the denunciation and exposure of fraud, he was at the same time gentle and genial in all the relations of friendship and private life.

We desire to record our sense of the public loss occasioned by his death, and of the healthful tone impressed by his just and masculine mind upon the jurisprudence of the State. And while we recognize the fact that the judicial opinions pronounced by him and embodied in the annals of our jurisprudence, our departed brother has himself erected the most enduring monument to his memory, we deem it appropriate to render this special tribute to his exalted talents and worth, and order this brief memorial of them to be entered upon the records of this Court.

(A copy.) F. A. TALLMADGE, Clerk.

—An expedition has just been organized in England for the scientific exploration of the Holy Land and Syria. It is under the management of Rev. H. TRISTRAM, a naturalist of some eminence, known as the author of *Travels in Algeria and the African Zahara*, published by Mr. MURRAY. Researches will be made in zoology, geology, botany, &c., and the Zoological Society have furnished the expedition with an efficient taxidermist, to prepare and preserve specimens of natural history. A photographic artist accompanies the party, who are expected to be absent about a year.

The Savannah *Republican*, in a late number, says that the telegraph has brought late intelligence of the shooting down in cold blood of a number of Confederate troops by the Union soldiers in Tennessee, for no other reason than that the poor fellows (!) had captured a clothing wagon, and were covering their nakedness with its contents. If such outrages be allowed, then we might as well have no government at all, for it will have failed to protect its own citizens who are fighting its battles. As many men as fell under the inhuman order should be forthwith taken from the Richmond prisons, and without a word of threat or boast, made to pay the penalty and atone for the inhuman act. Will it be done?

NEW-YORK AND THE REBELLION.

What the State Has Done to Aid the War.

Report of the Adjutant-General and the Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics.

Volunteers, Recruits, Bounties, the Draft and the Militia.

Report of Adjt.-Gen. Sprague.

Adjt.-Gen. SPRAGUE'S report contains a complete statement of the volunteer troops organized within the State and sent to the field, from April, 1861, to Dec. 31, 1863; a statement of the strength of the volunteer troops in the field on the 31st of August, 1863, and a roster of the officers of the State Volunteers as it stood Dec. 1, 1863; a list of the commissions issued during the year 1863; a statement of the arms and accoutrements of the several State arsenals, and of those issued to the "National Guard" since January 1, 1863; returns of the Brigade Inspectors; list of organizations of the National Guard formed during the year; roster of the officers of the National Guard; recapitulation of the military of the State; list of the several military districts; result of the draft under the Conscription Law; list of volunteer organizations in the State on the first of January, 1863; list of regiments authorized to be raised in this State during the year 1863; reports of Division Commanders.

Gen. SPRAGUE, in speaking of his assuming the position of Adjutant-General, says:

"The organization of this department was found complete and efficient, and the system of recruiting adopted by Gov. MORGAN was continued with as much success as the absence of all bounties would permit. At that period, there were within the State twelve incomplete volunteer organizations, numbering 2,486 men; but from the general apathy in recruiting without bounties, these regiments were consolidated and sent to the field as early as practicable. The time was approaching when the 38 regiments, which were raised for two years' service under the act of the Legislature of April 16, 1861, would be discharged, and the condition of the army demanded that immediate steps should be taken to replenish its ranks. On the 17th of April, 1863, the Legislature passed a bounty act giving each soldier who should reënlist $150, and to new recruits $75. The regiments to be discharged were permitted to return to the State with their arms. The effect was good among young men who had heretofore been unaware of the homage due to veterans, and who, during the absence of these brave men, had been only distant spectators of their perils and toils."

Here follows a list of the thirty-eight regiments, with the names of their Commanders, date of expiration of service and place where mustered out.

The troops have performed valuable services. Entering the contest at an early period, they were subjected to many hardships in camp and to exposure in the field. They honored their State by conspicuous gallantry and themselves by a conspicuous discharge of duty as men and civilians. The aggregate strength of these regiments on taking the field was 30,701 men. The number mustered out of service, as mentioned, did not exceed 11,000. Many of these have reënlisted, forming, in some instances, half a regiment, thus giving to the other portion the benefit of their experience, and creating in a short time an efficient and well organized body of troops.

Authorizations have been granted to raise regiments throughout the State, and every facility and support given to recruiting officers in order to hasten troops to the field. Since Jan. 1, 1863, 25,324 men have been organized for the field. Seven thousand two hundred and six commissions have been issued to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the volunteer service of the State, and now under the orders of the General Government. In the issuing of these commissions the rights of all grades have been observed, privates as well as others being promoted on the recommendation of their superiors.

There are now in process of formation in the State three regiments of artillery, eight of cavalry, and twenty-five independent companies of infantry. These receive the bounties of the General and State Governments. With the foregoing exceptions recruiting has been under the direction of the United States Provost-Marshal-General since Sept. 22. The determination is to recruit exclusively for the regiments in the field.

The measures now in progress, it is thought, will shortly fill the quota required by the call of the President, Oct. 17, 1863. This, however, will depend much upon the permanency of the present mode of recruiting. It requires time, industry, patience and forbearance to perfect an efficient and acceptable method of replenishing the ranks of the army. All classes of citizens are to be taught the necessity of a well-digested and permanent system in accomplishing so important a result. A harmonious action is indispensable between the authorities of the State and National Governments, as well as among Superintendents of recruiting stations, Provost Marshals, and their subordinates. Every citizen should feel that in the great contest in which we are engaged, stringent rules and regulations are indispensable to success, and that in sending troops to the field, his pecuniary interests and the security of his home is involved.

Volunteers sent to the field or mustered into the service of the United States through State authorities	19,980	
Recruits sent to regiments in the field through the Superintendent of the recruiting service	1,653	
Volunteers organized in the State Dec. 31, 1863	3,691	25,324
Drafted men and substitutes obtained	9,176	
Enlisted by Provost-Marshals	11,060	
Reënlistments in the field (estimated)	10,000	30,326
Militia sent to the defence of Pennsylvania in June and July		13.971
Total		69,531

The total number of troops which have been organized and sent from the State of New-York, commencing April 15, 1861, and ending Dec. 31, 1861, is as follows:

Organized and sent to the field by the authorities of the State	196,509
Recruits sent to regiments in the field through the Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service	32,653
Organizing in the State Dec. 31, 1863	3,961
Enlisted by Provost-Marshals	11,060
Reënlistments in the field (say)	10.000
Drafted men and substitutes	9.176
Total	263,089
Militia, three calls for short service in 1861, 1862 and 1863	29,893
Total	292,982

Of the calls of 1861, the quota of the State was 109,056. Under these calls New-York sent into the field 117,702 men; of these 30,131 were enlisted for two years—equal to 20,087 three-years' men, making it necessary to deduct 10,044 to bring them all to the same denomination, as follows:

Number of three-years' men furnished	89,641
Number of two-years' men furnished	30,131
Total furnished under calls of 1861	119,772
Reduce to three-years' men by deducting	10,044
Total number of three-years'men furn'ed	109,618

The quota of the State under the call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 three years' men, was 57.705. The number furnished under this call was 86.097

Total number furnished under above calls		195,825
Quotas of above calls—1861	109,056	
Quotas of above calls—1862	59,705	168,761
Leaves surplus of three years' men		27,064

The quota of the State under the call of the General Government of Aug. 9, 1862, for 300,000 drafted men or volunteers for nine months' services in lieu thereof was 59,705.

In allowing credits to States for volunteers furnished, the War Department, in a communication to this department, stated that one three years' man would be considered equal to four nine months' men.

The surplus of three years' men remaining after filling all former requisitions was 27,064, which multiplied by four, produces the equivalent of 108,256 nine months' men, to which must be added two regiments of nine months' volunteers sent to the field, numbering 1,660, making the total number of nine months' men 109,916; deduct from this the quota of Aug. 9, 1862, 59,705, and it leaves a surplus of nine months' men of 50,211, which divided by four, leaves a surplus of 12,552 three years' men on the 1st of January, 1863, after filling all the calls.

From Jan. 1 to June 11, 1863, there had been sent from the State 2,678 three years' men and 934 nine months' men, equal to 2,913 three years' men, which added to surplus above stated, 9,937, leaves an excess of 12,850 three years' men over all the calls of the Government up to 11th June, 1863, the date at which the account of the State with the General Government was made up by the War Department. The War Department admitted a surplus of 4,651 to have been furnished by this State, which was deducted pro rata from the quotas assigned the several Congressional Districts under the draft.

It will be seen that the surplus, as shown by the foregoing statement, exceeds that made by the War Department 8,199. This discrepancy is now in process of examination and adjustment by the War Department at Washington. The regiments of the National Guard, called out for short service, and amounting to 29,893 men, are not included in the above statement.

While the volunteer forces have received every attention, the militia of the State has not been disregarded, but has been put in as good condition as the limited appropriations would permit. The supply of uniforms, arms and accoutrements is pronounced wholly insufficient to maintain a proper military spirit or efficient organization. The Militia Law of April 23, 1863, is declared well arranged and practicable, if adhered to, to bring the whole militia force to a high state of perfection. The law imposed a fine of one dollar upon all enrolled citizens who neglected the parades ordered; but the Act of May, 1863, discharged all these offenders from the fine. The returns on file show that there are 285,580 men subject to militia duty, and that but 10,236 appeared—leaving 275,739 delinquents liable to the one dollar fine. If this sum had been paid as it ought, it would have aided in putting the force in a proper condition. The whole force at present organized is 315,000 men. These are divided into eight divisions, thirty-two brigades, eighty-five regiments, one battalion and one battery. The number of new organizations completed during the year was twenty, amounting to 7,013 men. The old organizations number 24,487 men. The number of regimental authorizations issued during the year was 74.

The number of reserved militia under the law of April 23, 1862, was 298,527. The number of persons liable to military duty, after deducting exempts, as returned by the officers appointed to make the enrollment for the draft ordered in July, 1862, was 586,959. This is a great difference. The State of New-York is imperatively called upon to have constantly within its limits a perfectly equipped and organized militia. It has the men, the means, and the spirit, and its power ought to be felt in this as well as in its political, commercial and maritime relations. The long line of frontier should be protected by bayonets. A blow struck upon the frontier would be as sensibly felt in New-York as in Buffalo or Elmira.

The march of the rebels into Pennsylvania, and the calls made upon this State by Gov. CURTIN, and the prompt and well-directed response, are dwelt upon at length. The correspondence between the Secretary of War and our own Executive, are given. The number of regiments sent out for this purpose was twenty-six, numbering 13,971 men.

The New-York riots and their suppression by the military, is also spoken of, and their prompt action highly applauded.

In a letter to Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, U. S. A., respecting the protection of New-York harbor, Gen. SPRAGUE says the First Division National Guard, S. N. Y., comprising 7,600 efficient, well organized and equipped men, are located in and around New-York. Upon this organization the City must mainly depend when threatened by an enemy, and recommends the manning of all the forts around the harbor by detachments from this force, for the purpose of instruction.

The act of April 24, 1863, appropriating $200,000 for the relief of sick, wounded and furloughed and discharged soldiers, is said to have been executed in such a manner as to meet most liberally the wants and demands of those most meritorious citizens. Agencies have been established wherever New-York State troops were to be found, and money has been transmitted to soldiers in a suffering condition, and to persons in the hands of the enemy—$1,500 having been sent to our men in Richmond.

A more enlarged system of agencies is recommended. The passage of a stringent law is recommended to prohibit agents from other States enlisting men within this State. A more thorough organization of the National Guard is recommended, &c., &c. The report, when published, will repay perusal."

BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS.

Report of L. L. Doty, Esq., Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics of the State of New-York.

BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS, }
ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1864. }

SIR: The act of April last "in relation to the Bureau of Military Statistics" requires that an abstract of the statistics collected by this bureau shall accompany your report.

The continuance of the war renders it impossible to furnish full abstracts, as the materials are necessarily incomplete. I can, therefore, give only a sumarry, for which you are referred to the appendix to this report. * * * * * *

BIOGRAPHIES.

Materials for several thousand biographies have been received, and a large number of completed sketches deposited. In many instances the ancestry of native-born volunteers is traced in these sketches to Revolutionary stock and to soldiers in other American wars; while those of foreign birth are shown to have descended from soldiers in the great European wars, and often to noted military men. Biographies have also been secured of individuals who have come hither from abroad expressly to take up arms for a cause that enlisted their sympathies. No distinction is made between the native and the foreign born, and hence many valuable facts in relation to the nationality of our volunteers are being secured. Photographs have been invited from officers and privates, and the collection made is already large and valuable. There have been distributed over one hundred and twenty-five thousand forms for personal sketches, which are being returned duly filled.

REGIMENTS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

Histories of regiments and other organizations are in progress. Full statistics of several have been received, and incomplete records of many more have been deposited, while a partial account is possessed of all. The importance of obtaining a minute history of the services of our volunteers is the more manifest when it is remembered that, so soon as they are mustered into the service of the United States, all further official knowledge of them, so far as this State is concerned, is almost entirely at an end. They are beyond its control for all purposes but promotion, and, save in the archives of this Bureau, only a meagre account exists of them in the Military Departments of the State.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.

An account of the aid offered by towns and counties is being obtained through prominent citizens of the several localities, acting as correspondents of the bureau. Their names were principally furnished by members of the Legislature of 1863. The inquiries call for the following facts: Number of men furnished between given dates—statistics of local taxation for war purposes—donations for bounties—aid to soldiers' families, and to those in the field, or in hospitals—donations to the sanitary and other commissions, and as to the effect of the war on labor, agricultural and other interests, upon pauperism, crime and litigation, and details about war loans and patriotic meetings. The public spirit of the correspondents, and the just pride they feel in placing the patriotic action of their towns and counties on record, induces thorough work, while the high character of these gentlemen is an earnest of the reliability of their reports. A rich store of facts has been already received. I have the gratifying fact to add that these correspondents serve gratuitously. Their names—some of the best of the State—are given elsewhere.

HOW STATISTICS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED.

Until the period of winter quarters the soldiers in the field could not be visited, nor the record of regiments there examined. Efforts were therefore mainly directed to regiments whose terms had expired, to the friends of deceased soldiers, and the relatives of those still in service. No opportunity has been lost to put blanks in the hands of soldiers in the State, individuals have been applied to personally, and appeals made to the public through the press. The agents for the care of sick and wounded soldiers, appointed by the Governor at New-York, Baltimore and Washington, have interested themselves. All Postmasters in the State have been addressed, and invited to place conspicuously in their offices the card issued by the Bureau, briefly presenting its objects, and announcing that blanks for personal facts would be found in every Post-office. Medical officers in charge of the United States military hospitals were likewise applied to for their records of New-York soldiers. The principals of male academies, and other educational institutions, were asked for lists, as well as for the record, civil and military, of volunteers who were at any time connected with those establishments; and Boards of Supervisors have also been personally visited or addressed, inviting their coöperation. It is gratifying to say that, in a multitude of cases, these various requests have been cordially responded to, and it is believed they generally meet with favor. The clergy throughout the State are being solicited for sketches of those belonging to their churches who have volunteered, and also for accounts of church action in behalf of soldiers, their families, and aid for hospitals. The foremen of fire companies are likewise asked for similar information. Public spirited individuals, in different parts of the State, are also aiding in the work of collecting personal and other statistics. Friends of officers and of soldiers, so far as their post-office address could be obtained, have been solicited, and are engaged in preparing biographies and in writing out the history of regiments and other organizations. No little pains have been taken to secure the earliest sketches of deceased officers and soldiers.

The clerks of the bureau have made short visits to nearly half the counties of the State for statistics, and for the purpose of engaging the attention of prominent citizens to the objects of the Act. The small sum that could be spared for traveling expenses precluded an extended canvass, but the advantages of a personal visit to all parts of the State have thus been shown.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The State furnished 292,982 men between April 15, 1861, and Dec. 31, 1863. Of this number 230,442 were mustered for three years; 30,131 for two years; 2,516 for nine months; 29,893 for three months. Reduced to a common term, the State has furnished the equivalent of 253,649 three years men. This ratio applied to the loyal States should produce an army of 1,439,500, or one soldier for every thirteen persons in the loyal States. The Bureau will soon be able to give the number furnished by each town, and the companies and regiments to which they were assigned.

The appropriations made by Boards of Supervisors and by Common Councils of cities for bounties, support of soldiers' families, &c., and by the Legislature for raising men, care of sick and wounded soldiers, and other objects incident to the war, are given below. Returns from towns are still too incomplete to be included in this exhibit.

1. By Boards of Supervisors, exclusive of action by towns:		
In 1861	$362,700 00	
In 1862	2,967,871 96	
In 1863	11,033,291 95	
Total	$14,363,863 91	
2. By Common Councils:		
In 1861	$2,307,248 33	
In 1862	1,824,032 12	
In 1863	2,579,668 50	$6,710,948 95
3. By the Legislature:		
In 1861	$3,505,048 00	
In 1862	1,216,351 00	
In 1863	8,841,098 00	13,562,497 00
Total appropriated		$34,637,309 86
Paid by counties and cities to Dec. 31, 1863		13,795,247 27
Paid by State Treasurer to Sept. 30, 1863		9,932,276 31
Total paid		$23,727,523 58

Town reports to July 1, 1863, and supplemental returns to the 1st of January inst, are coming in. Those to July 1 are tabulated. They represent a few villages and rural districts, and number 205 towns, with a population of 446,815, and afford the following, among other facts:

Amount of money raised by tax to promote enlistments	$679.019 14
Amount by individual subscriptions	339,094 57
Amount of aid furnished by churches, schools, and individuals, for familes of volunteers	56,056 23
By churches, schools and academies, for soldiers in hospital or in service	6,290 04
Aid sent to hospitals, to Sanitary Commission, &c., by associated effort	101.736 94
Total	$1,182,196 91

These amounts, especially for bounties, have been largely increased since July 1.

The statistics uniformly show that the people have not become weary in giving for the war. Appropriations are augmented, and donations continue unintermited. Each town is a little world, busy with its part of the labor, providing for its soldiers' families, and its share of hospital supplies. The prosperity of our material interests and the patriotic pride of localities, provide the way, and the will is not wanting to meet the obligations of the period. Coercion seems no where necessary, for all is in advance of requirements of law. But little difficulty has resulted from scarcity of labor, machinery, in a great measure, supplying its place. The aggregate productions of the State have been largely enhanced; the usual staples increased in amount, and new ones added, and the markets have been high and active. Pauperism has diminished, crime decreased, and the business of courts lessened.

The courtesy of District Provost-Marshals has placed the Bureau in possession of details of the enrollment and draft ordered by the President. The statistics by districts appear in the appendix. The more general facts are as follows: Whole number of persons enrolled of the first class, 427,469; of the second class, 199,485; number examined about 78,000; number exempted for physical disability and other causes, about 53,150; number that passed the medical examination, 23,249; number that entered the service personally and by substitute, about 9,176; number that paid commutation, about 14,000.

The Assessors of internal revenue (with the exception of the 6th, 31st and 32d Districts,) have furnished the material for the following summary of taxation under the United States laws, viz:

Income tax, one year, in 29 districts	$3,887,410 98
Internal revenue, including income tax, viz:	
12 districts, one year	4,370,679 11
17 districts, fifteen months	10,196,283 96
Total	$18,566,963 97

The public correspondence of the Governor by telegraph and mail, commencing in 1860, relating to preparations for public defence and military affairs generally, orders, proclamations, messages and formal actions of State authorities, boards and commissions, so far as accessible, are being arranged in the order of their dates, with such brief and valuable explanations, obtained from the living actors, as are often requisite to their clear understanding. This collection will have an index, and be deposited in the bureau under the title of "The Executive Record."

Files of the daily and weekly newspapers of this State and leading journals published elsewhere, have been collected with care. The value of these chronicles of current events, these records of all shades of public sentiment, for official uses and as sources of history, is beyond estimate. The bureau already possesses a large number of files, many of them running back to January, 1861, including papers of nearly every county of several of the States and territories, military and illustrated papers, and also journals devoted to specialties. They are equally divided, politically. Many of the files were obtained at a nominal cost, at reading-rooms and editorial offices, others have been donated by publishers, who have placed the Bureau on their free lists. The names of these publishers are given in the list of patrons.

Messages, documents, orders, circulars and other printed matter relating to military affairs, published by Congress and by the several State Governments, since 1860, are being collected. Through the courtesy of members of Congress and State officials, these efforts will be successful.

General orders, issued by Union Commanders of the several military departments, have been obtained. So cordially have these officers responded to my request that they have supplied back numbers, and in several instances have furnished manuscript copies, the printed edition being exhausted. The value of these important documents is fully appreciated by you.

The formal action of religious bodies, having reference to the present crisis of the country, has been carefully sought for, and with considerable success. In addition to printed proceedings, a volume of manuscript and newspaper reports of denominational meetings is in course of perfection. Sermons of the period, and accounts of the organized aid afforded by churches, are being collected.

Sixty six flags and guidons have been deposited with the Bureau. Six of these are rebel trophies and fifty-six are Union flags, representing thirty-one different organizations of this State. So tattered and wasted are some, that they could no longer be used to lead the way of duty and danger; their record, fraught with intense interest, stirs the patriotism and their sight quickens the blood of the most thoughtless. They are precious now—who will estimate their value in the future? The officers of several returned regiments have engaged to place their flags in the bureau. In some instances, they are retained only for recruiting purposes, in others a natural reluctance to part with these cherished mementoes has not yet been overcome; but, sooner or later, it is believed that most of the flags carried by our regiments will find their way into our collection. A public presentation to the Legislature is expected to take place during the present session of the flags received since April last. It is much to be desired that suitable means be granted for the careful preservation and display of the flags now and hereafter, to be placed in the keeping of the Bureau.

The liberality of publishers has put the bureau in possession of sheet music of a patriotic or military character to the extent of two or three volumes. Several hundred patriotic ballads have also been procured at a trifling cost.

Posters and handbills, with their varied devices and staring capitals, and military placards used by recruiting agents and others, are being collected. They briefly present the special advantages claimed for the several regiments, and show the amount of bounties paid at different periods. Many of them already possess no little interest. Several hundred have been obtained.

Multitudes of local and special publications, mostly of limited editions, have appeared. They embrace diaries and personal narratives connected with the times, biographies, public addresses, sermons, opinions and arguments on the great variety of topics presented by the civil war. Many have been secured, and a collection, as perfect as the nature of the case will admit, is contemplated.

Scrap-books have been begun for each volunteer regiment and each county, and will be filled from cuttings of newspapers not kept for files. A volume of a thousand pages, devoted to the draft and riot in New-York City, has been prepared in this manner. Suitable space has been left for correcting errors in date, names, and other statements occurring in the printed page. A copious index will form a part of each.

Relics of the war in great variety are being collected. The first of these was the gun with which the rebel, JACKSON, shot Col. ELLSWORTH, which was presented by Lieut. BROWNELL, who so promptly avenged his Commander's death. Other guns captured from the enemy, swords, cutlasses, knives, and various military trappings, have been deposited.

From Capt. E.C. BOYNTON, of the West Point Military Academy, an interesting collection of shot and shell has been received; and from Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry, at Cold Spring, samples of the several projectiles used in the Parrott guns. Additional contributions have been promised from Watervliet Arsenal and other sources. Samples of primers, fuses, powder, fixed ammunition and rebel trophies have been deposited. From different points in the field other specimens are promised.

Dr. TRIPLER, late Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, has generously presented photographic copies of several of the valuable maps ordered and used by Gen. McCLELLAN on the Peninsula. In all, over fifty war maps have been contributed.

Mr. M. KNOEDLER, the publisher, has presented two fine engravings of loyal prisoners at Richmond and at Salisbury, N. C. Several elegant photographs have also been furnished, and photographs of barracks and of recruiting depots have been collected.

It is understood that the Colonels of Pennsylvania regiments make duplicate reports to the Adjutant-General of that State of all services performed by them. I would respectfully request you to take such action as will obtain a similar privilege for the commandants of New-York regiments. These reports would possess great practical value.

A partial examination of the places of nativity of Western soldiers has been made, and it is gratifying to say that New-York is the birthplace of many of them. The military reports of Iowa to December, 1862, give the names of 48,814 volunteers. Of these, 5,647, or more than eleven per cent., are New-York men by birth. This proportion will hold, it is believed, throughout the West.

The collections of the bureau are being availed of for official uses, and their value for this purpose is continually increasing. Persons who have applied have had their questions answered from the Bureau in respect to volunteers, when they failed of answer at Washington and elsewhere. Our records may be so complete as to give information about every man that has volunteered from this State.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Chief of Bureau.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Additional Extracts from Our Foreign Files.

Utterances in England on the American Question.

Earl Russell's Dispatch on the Danish Quarrel.

Our foreign files, received during the past week, furnish us the following interesting extracts in addition to those we have already published:

ENGLAND.

A SPEECH BY HON. F. PEEL, M. P.

Hon. F. Peel, M. P., of the Treasury, made a speech on Jan. 13, predicting financial ruin for the North. Regarding the American question in general, he said:

"It might appear to be a redeeming feature of the war that if not the origin and object, at least the end of it would be the extinction of Slavery. But alas! there were many forms of evil. Slavery was one form, and a very hateful and much to be abhorred form. War was another evil. Military despotism, too, was an evil. And it was a question whether even so great an object as the extinction of Slavery might not be purchased at too high a price. He believed that if Slavery was the only hinge upon which the question turned, there would be no difference of sentiment in this country. [Hear, hear.] Putting Slavery apart, it was open to ask such a question, whether this war, different as it might be in form, was not in principle the same as that which the American Colonies waged against England—whether the same spirit might not be traced in it as in 1776, and whether the same influence was not seen acting in the New World against a part of itself. What was important to know was, what was the line of conduct this country as a whole had pursued. [Hear, hear.] She had followed the same line that was taken up at the beginning, and it had been steadily adhered to throughout. It was a policy of non-interference, and he believed that never were the Americans more anxious for disentanglement in the intricacies of European politics than this country had been anxious for disentanglement in this American struggle. [Hear, hear.] The policy of the country had been that of neutrality, and so faithfully had that policy been carried out that it had happened, as it usually had when fair play was strictly adhered to, that both sides had been disappointed. The North at different times had found their objects thwarted by the impartiality which had been shown. [Hear, hear.] At the outset of the war the North complained that England had been too hasty in acknowledging the South as belligerents; yet they were obliged to do the same, though not quite so early. [Hear, hear.] On the other hand, the South thought there was too much tardiness on the part of the Government in the matter of recognition, although it was clear that even now they did not succeed in establishing their independence. [Hear, hear.] Appeals had been made to the Government, not only with reference to their actions, but also with reference to the actions of private individuals. When two belligerents were at peace with a neutral, that neutral had a right to trade with either of them in every article without exception. [Hear, hear.] A neutral might build ships, manufacture armor plates to be affixed on these ships, manufacture guns, and deal in all the innocent articles of trade. A belligerent also had a right. He might seize, if he could lay hold of them, any of those articles in the course of transport which was blockaded, or he might seize any of those articles which were called contraband of war, and which was being conveyed to any place which was in the possession of the enemy. If vessels of that class which had lately received a share of public attention, were being constructed in the ports of this country, a belligerent could not of course enter to seize them, because he would then violate the territory; and when they put to sea they were much more liable to seize vessels sent after them than to be seized themselves. [Applause.] It might be difficult to draw an exact line between that particular article and other machines and munitions of war, and he admitted that that was difficult. Still he thought there was a distinction with regard to the vessels to which he referred. They had a distinctive character, for when they left the port they were fitted and prepared to commence the work of immediately preying upon the commerce of a belligerent who was at peace with this country, and in that view English ports might come to be viewed as starting places for hostile expeditions. What would Englishmen have said if, when the war with Russia was going on, vessels of that class had issued from American ports, running over every sea, and causing damage to her mercantile marine? England would have remonstrated, and there could be no surprise that the converse was the case now occurring. Fortunately, the case had been provided for by anticipation. An act of Parliament was passed many years ago, giving power to seize such vessels as had recently been seized, if in their construction and in their intention the act was violated. As an illustration, he would refer to the *Alexandra* and the iron-clads which had recently been seized at Birkenhead. It had lately been decided that the *Alexandra* was not, according to the true construction of that act, liable to be seized. Of course, the true construction of that act was more of a municipal than an international interest, and the representations of foreign countries were founded not upon the provisions of acts of Parliaments, but upon courses which considerations of international duty, of what was due from one nation to another, and from one independent country to another, might be supposed to dictate. [Hear, hear.] It could not be supposed that the English Government should assume to exercise powers which did not belong to it by law; but it might be expected that such representations as those would be received and entertained by the Government in that spirit of regard for international duty, and with reference to that principle of desiring to do to others as others should do by them under similar circumstances. [Applause.] When the contest was over, he hoped that both sides, when they came to review the conduct of the English Government, would acknowledge that it had been eminently fair. [Hear, hear.]

WHAT KILLED THE EARL OF ELGIN?

From the Lahore (India) Chronicle, Nov. 25.

Lord Elgin knew that his heart was affected, and yet he ventured in the winter month of October to mount the elevated region of Kooloo. He was seen by some travelers dining under a Sheemeanah—that is, a canvas canopy without sidewalls—at nightfall when water was freezing. He went beyond the programme of his journey, and it cost him his life. His original idea was to leave his tent at the head of the Kooloo valley, and ride up the pass on the lofty range of which is the watershed of the rivers Beas and Chenab. The pass is 13,000 feet high, and the season when Lord Elgin visited it the snow had set in, but he chose to descend on the other side of the pass to the Chenab or Chandea, and cross over into Lahoul by the jhula or bridge that spans the torrent, here ninety-six feet broad. The bridge is formed of birch twigs, with a flooring of wicker-work of the same material. It swings to and fro, as well as rises and falls, as the passenger proceeds from end to end, so that the first half of the journey is a descent, the latter an ascent, which altogether is a most trying operation to the nerves, and requires a strong hand, a steady head, and an undiseased heart, especially as the stream is roaring nearly 100 feet below.

The Punjab Government are at this moment engaged in constructing a proper masonry bridge at this place, which is named Koksur, about ten miles northwest of the Rotang Pass—called by Moorcroft, Ritanka Joth—in longitude 77° 10′, latitude 32° 20′.

In an ill-fated moment the Viceroy chose to venture across the twig bridge, which is a feat for young men to accomplish. When he got to the middle, his Lordship felt exhausted, and the engineer (Mr. Elwes) made signs of intending to come to his aid, but he was waved off, and the Viceroy accomplished the passage across, alone, but when the rest of the party joined him, he looked like a man who had run ten miles, and was thoroughly done up.

He took courage, however, mounted his pony, and went some way into Lahoul, and returned by another bridge of a different and less dangerous description, a few miles off. Two days after the adventure we have described, Lord Elgin was taken ill, and doubtless owing to the shock his nervous system had sustained in crossing the bridge, the great fatigue he had endured during the journey, and the aggravating effect upon the heart of the rarification of the air, at the high elevation to which he had mounted, led to the fatal result which we now deplore.

We picked up the facts we have related from sources upon which reliance may be placed.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

From the European Times.

At a time so critical, the state of the British Navy is an affair of the first importance. The official announcement on this subject could not have appeared at a more suitable season. It appears from this document that at the commencement of the present year the number of effective ships was 975, of all classes. This large number does not include many which are now doing duty in various harbors at home and abroad, and which, if the necessity arose, could be readily converted into block ships for the defence of the coast; nor does it include many iron and wooden mortar-boats laid up at Chatham. There are 72 line-of-battle ships, each mounting from 74 to 120 guns; 42 of from 60 to 74 guns each; 94 steamers and other ships carrying from 22 to 24 guns each, the majority of which are declared to be equivalent to line-of-battle ships; 25 screw corvettes, each carrying 21 guns, and 500 of all classes, carrying from 4 to 21 guns each. We are further assured there is a squadron of 185 screw gunboats, each mounting two Armstrong guns, most of them fitted with high pressure engines, each of fifty horse power. The total number of ships of all classes in commission at present in every part of the world is upwards of 300, the remainder being attached to the reserve squadron, at the various naval ports ports, partially equipped and ready for service, when they may be required.

This is such an armament as the world has never before looked upon, and is considerably greater than the whole united power of the other maritime nations of Europe. No wonder that our expenditure has so fearfully increased of late years. In 1835, when Wellington and Peel were at the head of affairs, the national outlay was less than forty-five millions, and now it exceeds seventy-three—a difference in twenty-eight years of nearly thirty millions per annum. As the expenses of the navy have thus swelled out those of the army have nearly kept pace with them, until we have reached a point which astounds all persons of ordinary reflection. In fact, we are now spending in a time of peace nearly as much per annum as we spent during the great wars against France and the First Napoleon. We have been enabled to compass this enormous taxation entirely through the prosperity which waited on Free Trade; and it is lamentable that what was designed to serve mankind should be so appropriated. Our governing classes may profit by nearly thirty millions a year being thrown to the army and navy, but the money thus expended is a terrible blister on the industrial classes.

MR. LINCOLN AND THE WORKINGMEN.

The Manchester *Examiner* publishes extracts from a letter written by one of a deputation of working men which waited upon Mr. Lincoln a few weeks since. He writes:

"On arriving at the Presidential Mansion we freely examined the most beautiful suite of rooms I ever witnessed, and walked in and out just as we pleased without any one saying a word or interfering with us. I had never seen such splendid furniture. We saw a colored man lighting fires, whom we informed that we wanted to see the President, at the same time giving him a note to take to Lincoln. In less than five minutes after we were before the President, about whom I had heard so much in England. This was the man whose name was a signal for a burst of applause, or the groans and hisses of the haters of Freedom. I little thought when I used to clap at the announcement of his name in Free Trade Hall and elsewhere in Manchester that I should ever grasp his hand or engage with him in conversation. We opened the door ourselves. Lincoln was busy writing. When we had reached about half way into the room, he sprang to his feet with a smartness that quite surprised me, shook hands with us all in turn, drew forth some chairs and requested us to be seated. When we had complied, he sat himself down, threw out his long legs in true Yankee style, drew his hand across his face, lighted up with an honest smile, and began, 'Well, gentlemen, I see what your business is by your note;' but it is useless to note down all that was said; but I can say that it is almost impossible to keep a straight face in his company, he being so brimful of jokes, all having some bearing on the subject under consideration. But now and again, in his argument, he rivets your serious attention. You cannot misunderstand him, he is so solid; and then he will finish with a pun. I consider him to be a staunch supporter of the workingman. Whilst we were talking to Lincoln, a boy came running into the room—just such a boy as you would feel inclined to give a penny to for fetching your coats. His clothes had seen much wear; his billycock had worn itself into a sugar-loaf shape; and his strong shoes made no little noise. He appeared about 10 years old. I fully expected to see him have his ears cuffed out of the room. This was one of Lincoln's sons. He had a bright, healthy face, and, as his father rubbed his head, between his hands, laughing lustily, the little fellow made quite a struggle to get loose. American Presidents are human nature. They can be sociable and fatherly, and still do their duty to their country in its greatest trials. Lincoln is just such a man as I love to be in company with. He finds a bright side to every question, and is sure to illustrate his argument with a witty joke. You cannot forget what he says."

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MR. Z. C. PEARSON.

In the London Bankruptcy Court, Jan. 15, Mr. Z. C. Pearson, the well-known shipowner of Hull, came up for examination and discharge. Mr. Gardiner read a short report from the official assignee, stating that the unsecured debts amounted to £115,330; secured debts, £447,421; against which property was held of £320,615, leaving a total unsecured indebtedness of £324,869. The books, though somewhat confused, from the bankrupt having carried on business at different places, fairly represented the bankrupt's transactions. Mr. Lawrence said that the assignees, whose debts were upwards of £5,000, and who were elected by creditors to a large amount, did not object to the bankrupt passing. The bankrupt, examined by Mr. Bagley, deposed: I accepted a draft of Young & Poole, of Hull, for £900, at four months, on the 24th of June, 1862. I believe it was for 100 tons of iron, which was shipped to Nassau and delivered there. I think it was shipped in my name. I shipped a great quantity of goods in my character of shipping agent. The goods were consigned to my order, in charge of Mr. Ernest Barker, supercargo of the *Peterhoff*. I believe they have been sold, but I don't know that any accounts have been rendered. The *Peterhoff* belonged to myself. Mr. Dobson, of Hull, one of the assignees, was engaged in the adventure. He appointed one supercargo; I appointed another. I believe the goods have been sold by Mr. Dobson. He made me an advance before the sale. Insurances in London having run up from 50 to 70 per cent. I was compelled to obtain advances where I could to pay all my insurances. What was the result of the transaction I don't know. Dobson advanced about £4,000 to £5,000 on the entire shipments by the *Peterhoff*. Referring to my balance-sheet, I see the advance was £3,000. The transaction with Dobson was one amongst others of a similar character. There were not more than three. Mr. Briggs, of Hull, bill discounter and banker, discounted bills for me to a large amount, but he had security for a larger amount. There were £1,000 of those acceptances not used. They were in the hands of the assignees. Messrs. Newman & Co. were in the habit of accepting for me on security, I paying them a commission of two per cent. for doing so. I did not know any of the firm. They had security originally, but the renewals were without security. Of those bills £2,200 have been handed to the assignees, but they were worthless. In all, bills to the amount of £5,000 were so accepted. The examination was pursued to some length relative to items in the cash account. Of the deficiency, the bankrupt attributed £198,616 to losses at sea, and the seizure of eight of his vessels by the Federals. At the conclusion of the examination the Commissioner inquired on what ground Mr. Bayley would resist the passage of the last examination? Mr. Bayley said it had been considered necessary by the creditors, whom he represented, that certain information should be obtained, and having obtained that information, he had no objection to the bankrupt passing his last examination. The Commissioner said the bankrupt was clearly entitled to pass his last examination. He thought that both sides had conducted the case in the fairest possible manner, and that Mr. Pearson had done all he possibly could to explain his voluminous transactions. Before making the order for his discharge, he should like to read over the examinations which had been taken, particularly that portion relating to the seizures which had been made by the Federal Government. After some discussion, the day for the discharge was fixed for the 5th of February.

THE ALEXANDRA.

From the Manchester Examiner, Jan. 14.

The application on the part of the Crown for a new trial in the case of the *Alexandra* has failed. The court was equally divided in opinion, the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Baron Bramwell deciding that the rule for a new trial should be dismissed, while Mr. Baron Channell and Mr. Baron Pigott thought that it should be made absolute. Under these circumstances, in order to place on record a formal judgment, Mr. Baron Pigott, as the youngest of the four judges, withdrew his opinion, and the case was decided against the Crown. The claimants gain nothing by this decision. The Attorney-General will, no doubt, at once enter an appeal to the Exchequer Chamber, and, if necessary, to the House of Lords. These proceedings will occupy a good deal of time. *Meanwhile the Alexandra will remain in safe keeping, and any contracts which may exist for building similar vessels for the Confederate States will be suspended. It is possible that the war itself may end more speedily than this protracted suit.* In that case the law's delay will have made amends for the vagueness of the statute. It would be easy, as the Chief Baron remarked, to sail a whole fleet through the ill-drawn provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, but it is not so easy to break down the passive resistance which the losing side may set up, by availing itself of the seventy-horse power eloquence of the bar and the interminable right of appeal.

THE REBELS.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a long letter from its correspondent in Richmond, in which he reviews the contest at present existing between the North and the South, and winds up by saying: "Never was there a grosser mistake than for the Federals to imagine that the South is even beginning to be depressed, and to despair of success. On the contrary, there has been a visible improvement in the temper of the people, and the simplest observer cannot fail to note that there is a firmer determination to sacrifice all for independence than there was even six months ago, or has been since the struggle began. The campaign of next Spring will open on the part of the Confederates with undiminished armies, and a sure faith in final success. The atmosphere of illusion on this subject, in which the Federals are now living, will be dissipated by the shock of arms, and not improbably by the invasion of their own soil. The South is quietly getting ready for a long war, and nourishes no dreams of peace on any terms save independence and a separate nationality."

SIR F. B. HEAD.

Sir F. B. Head writes a long letter to the London *Herald*, laboring to prove "that notwithstanding the severe distress, especially in Lancashire, produced by fratricidal war in the dis-United States of America, the sum total of its results leaves England indebted to the Almighty Ruler of the universe for a balance of advantages, external and internal." After a long argument to demonstrate this, he concludes:

"Having now endeavored to show with how much reason the British people may, at the commencement of this new year, join together in solemn thanksgiving for the security, external and internal, resulting from a civil war in America, which the Federal States have sternly forbidden them by friendly mediation to alleviate, I will, in conclusion, only ask your permission to express my hope that in that sanguinary contest Lord Palmerston and his colleagues will persevere in rigidly abstaining from the fatal error of interference; leaving 30,000,000 of brave, energetic, uncontrolable people, inhabiting almost the noblest regions of the New World, to the judgment and sentence of that wise, beneficent, superintending Power, at whose command nations and empires rise and fall, flourish and decay."

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

From the Manchester Examiner, Jan. 8.

A true bill was found against King, Heenan, and others at the Lewes sessions, on Tuesday, for a breach of the peace; but an application for a postponement of the trial was made, and stood over for discussion till yesterday morning. During the sessions' proceedings one of the magistrates called attention to a direct promise made by the Southeastern Railway in 1859 to stop all prize fight special trains in future, yet, he complained, they had given every facility in this case to allow the defendants to commit a breach of the peace. One of the railway directors, who was present as a magistrate, said his colleagues could not pick their customers. The law permitted them to grant every application without inquiring into the particular purpose of it. The Chairman, the Earl of Chichester, was directed to write to the Home Secretary on the subject, and, in his own remarks, the noble Lord said the practice of prize fighting was a disgrace to this Christian land.

FRANCE.

TEXT OF THE FRENCH CIRCULAR ON THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

The following is the text of the note addressed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the French Ministers at the minor German Courts relative to the Conference proposed by England:

"M. le Ministre—On the 31st December, the English Government forwarded a communication to the Government of the Emperor, in which it proposed the assembly of a Conference, either at Paris or London, which should be summoned to consult upon the affairs of the Duchies. It would consist of representatives of the Powers by which the Treaty of 1852 was signed, to whom would be added an accredited envoy from the German Confederation.

When the Government of the Emperor was first sounded on this subject, it felt itself called upon, in order to avoid every error, to point out clearly the material difference existing between a Conference which discussed a special question and between the general or more restricted Congress, the idea of which emanated from the Emperor.

A Congress which is to regulate interests of the most various kinds offered elements of arrangement which, of necessity, would be wanting when the deliberation is confined to an isolated interest. While the Emperor allowed himself to be guided by this reflection, and he was, in addition, no longer willing to take a negotiation under his auspices, from which he would have been obliged to exclude several of the Powers who had assented to the idea of a Congress, no other course was open to him but to decline to permit the Congress to assemble in Paris.

But the Government of the Emperor is not on that account less desirous to support the attempt which may be made to prevent more serious complications. The preservation of peace was the aim of my august master, when he invited the Sovereigns to an explanation among themselves to fortify still further the political system of Europe. The object of the Emperor is still the same, and, although he still remains convinced that only one way can lead to it, he has yet no absolute objection to the combination which has been announced by the English Government. Certain preliminary explanations would, notwithstanding, be necessary, and the same have been offered by the Powers.

The London Conference of 1852 has only accomplished an impotent work, as the present condition of affairs more than abundantly proves.

Its resolutions are contested at the present time by the majority of the lesser States, as well as by some of those by whom it was agreed to. If they were to assemble again at the present time it would be mainly to come to resolutions which would be calculated to give hopes of a more satisfactory result. In the first place, it is of importance not to place the conference in opposition to the Federal Diet by inviting the plenipotentiaries to discuss questions which may practically already be decided; and the Government of the Emperor has applied to the powers to learn if they were inclined to take the actual *status quo* in Schleswig and Holstein as the point of departure—that is, to reserve the pending question.

At the same time the Emperor, actively engaged on one subject which appears to be of great interest for Germany, is of opinion with the English Government that the participation of the Germanic Confederation in the negotiations which may ensue would be of great assistance. It is deplorable that Germany has not taken a direct share in the arrangements which were made in Denmark in 1852 for the reëstablishment of a new order of succession. But it is questionable if the Federal Diet would decide to adopt this line of action.

In the midst of a general or more restricted Congress, which discussed other questions besides that of the Duchies, the German Diet, as I believe, would have no hesitation in laying its affairs before a European tribunal. One of the advantages of this conciliatory plan was to make a just share of allowance for the sensibility and interests of each. But since the Federal Diet has, on several earlier occasions, declined all the propositions which had for their object the arrangement of their difference with Denmark by the Powers who signed the Treaty of London, the Emperor must first be convinced whether the views of the German States in this respect have undergone any change before he on his part accepts the proposition of the English Cabinet.

This is the communication, M. le Ministre, which I am directed to transmit to you. I should, therefore, esteem it a favor if you would place me in a position to announce to my Government whether the idea of a conference is approved by the —— Government, and whether it would be inclined to vote at Frankfort that Germany should be represented at this assembly by a special plenipotentiary."

THE EMPRESS' LIFE INSURANCE.

A Paris correspondent of the *France Centrale* has addressed the following recital to that journal: "Some foreign journals state that the Empress has just effected an insurance on her life, for the benefit of the Prince Imperial. The fact is true, and, in guaranteeing its exactitude, I am able to add some details before unknown. Every one knows in what an insurance of the kind consists. It is a combination by which, on payment of an annual premium, fixed according to the age of the insurer, and the amount of the capital to be secured, a sum agreed upon is paid, at the death of the person insuring, to the heirs. The Empress has secured to her son a sum of 2,000,000 of francs, divided between four companies, the Générale, the Nationale, the Union, and the Paternelle, on payment of an annual premium of 61,000 francs; that is to say, the Empress, by paying every year until her death 15,250 francs to each of the four companies, secures for the day following her death a capital of two millions to her son. The premium of 61,000f. was fixed according to the age of Her Majesty, who, being born on the 5th May, 1816, is on the eve of her 38th year. As, however, the risk appeared to the companies to be out of the ordinary conditions, they required the insertion in the policy of a special clause, which has been accepted and added in manuscript in the following terms: 'The Empress declares that in consequence of the exceptional dangers to which crowned heads are liable, she renounces the advantages resulting from article 10 of the general conditions of the policy, relative to a participation in profits.' This restrictive clause is important, because the participation in the profits to which persons now insuring are usually entitled, has the effect of sensibly reducing, year by year, the annual premium to be paid, or at the choice of the insurer, of increasing the capital secured. For Her Majesty's insurance and by exception, the sum to be annually paid will always remain the same until her death, and the capital to be then paid to the Prince Imperial will not be increased." The Director of the Nationale Insurance Company gives the following explanation of the operation entered into by the Empress: "Her Majesty, justly anxious for the future welfare of the benevolent institutions which she has founded, has had the generous idea of contracting a life insurance for a sum of 2,000,000f., which she consecrates to the purpose of rendering certain, after her death, the existence of the Eugénie-Napoleon Asylum in the Fabourg St. Antoine, as well as endowing the Society for Children's Loans to the Working Classes, and the Fund for the Relief of Soldiers and Sailors; the foundation of all of which institutions is due to her initiative. Her Majesty applied to the French Company, the Nationale, which, according to the authorization it had received, divided the assurance of two millions between other French Companies. In addition those companies, in order to remain in conformity with their statues, while still supporting the responsibility of the sums assured, have considered it necessary to effect a reassurance with several companies in London, Belgium and Germany."

"A SCENE" IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Correspondence of the London Star.

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

I hear that there was a most stormy sitting in the Corps Legislatif to-day, although the evening papers say nothing of the scene that occurred.

Mr. Jules Favre, while speaking on the amendment of M. Ancel, and several other members of the majority, requiring that the electoral law should be better defined and surrounded by more complete guarantees, was continually and violently interrupted by the ultra section of the Government members. In the course of his speech he denounced the system of official candidates. Speaking of 1848, he affirmed that the elections were then free and conducted with fairness; the Provisional Government had courageously accomplished its task, and although he had had but a very humble share of power, he fully accepted the responsibility sought to be cast upon his absent friends. He well remembered men who were now in the majority of this chamber, crying, "*Vive la Republique!*" and admitting that the Provisional Government had deserved well of their country; and when a lamentable insurrection broke out that they could not prevent, not only the army, but citizens from the provinces, came forward to defend the country. Here the interruption became deafening, and in the midst of it a member of the opposition shouted out: "Yes, they defended the institutions in broad daylight, and not by night"—an allusion, probably, to the *Coup d'Etat*. M. Jules Favre, coming to the Paris elections of 1863, said that the unmistakable meaning of them was a demand for immediate liberty. The Duke de Morny denied this, and said that Paris had voted for so many deputies by name, and had voted nothing else.

M. Rouland, the President of the Council of State, rose to reply on behalf of the Government, and commenced by saying that M. Jules Favre's speech was not "loyal." Thereupon the Members of the Left, rising simultaneously from their seats, protested most energetically, and demanded that the minister should be called to order. The Right loudly applauded, and an indescribable tumult arose. At length, however, M. Rouland, who seemed quite taken aback by the storm he had raised, consented to withdraw the obnoxious word. Returning to the vote for Paris, the Minister uttered the favorite phrase, "Paris is not France;" to which M. Picard speedily rejoined, "No, but it is the brain of France." "It is a diseased brain, then," said the Minister. "Cure it," retorted Picard.

Amidst these and the like amenities, the debate was adjourned.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

EARL RUSSELL'S DISPATCH TO THE FEDERAL DIET.

The following is a translation of Earl Russell's dispatch to the Federal Diet of the 31st of December, published in the German papers:

Foreign Office, London, Dec. 31.

The events which have taken place since the death of King Frederick VII. have produced a lively impression upon the Government of the Queen. At first appearances wore a favorable aspect. The successor of Frederick VII. had been recognized in both Schleswig and Holstein, as well as in Denmark Proper. A few professors and judges declined to take the oath of allegiance; but, on the whole, tranquillity and obedience were generally observed. Recognition by France, Great Britain, Russia and Sweden followed this internal assent. In Germany a very different spirit reigned. Some of the States and their rulers, who had acceded to the treaty of London of 1852, have been the first to uphold the pretensions of the Duke of Augustenburg. Austria and Prussia have adopted a more moderate course, for they have not altogether rejected the title of Christian IX. to the throne. They made the recognition of his right dependent on the accomplishment of the engagements entered into by his predecessor in 1851 and 1852. The Government of the Queen cannot admit either of these views. It cannot recognise any claims of the Duke of Augustenburg which may be at variance with the obligations entered into by Her Majesty in consequence of the treaty of London of 1852. The Government of the Queen considers that Denmark should remain faithful to engagements already contracted, but cannot admit that the right of Christian IX. to the crown is at all dependent on the fulfillment of those engagements. While, therefore, Her Majesty's Government most readily recognized the successor of Frederick VII., it insisted, in conjunction with France and Russia, on the fulfilment of all the obligations of his crown in connection with Germany. Nor can Her Majesty's Government doubt the inclination of the King to fulfil these obligations. By birth a German Prince, there can be no question of his desire to treat his German and Danish subjects with equal favor. Whatever ground of complaint the partisanship of the Danish officials of the late King may have afforded, it is thought that these causes of dissatisfaction will in all probability be set aside in consequence of the equal treatment and impartial proceedings of the new Sovereign. Unfortunately, two hindrances oppose the accomplishment of views of the friends of peace. The first is the Constitution of Denmark-Schleswig accepted last November by the Rigsraad at Copenhagen; the second is the attitude of Germany. The new Constitution of Denmark seems to her Majesty's Government to tend to an incorporation of Schleswig, and as such to be opposed to the obligations of the Danish crown. In fact, the defence of the Danish Minister on this point is far from satisfactory. But the observations of M. Hall, in reference to the other point, viz., to the present attitude of Germany, are very important. His arguments may be stated nearly as follows: Denmark has withdrawn the royal patent of last March for Holstein. She has peacefully submitted to Federal execution, although she did not believe it based on Federal right. The retractation of the Constitution recently introduced for Denmark and Schleswig is now demanded. But what security is offered to her that this will be the last concession that will be demanded? A new Constitution for Schleswig, and a common Constitution for the monarchy, are already put forward as reasons out of which new claims and further demands are to be deduced in future. When, lastly, may Denmark hope for a stop to these incessant requirements? If her independence is to be preserved it would be better that she should now offer resistance than allow herself to be weakened by continual, but useless concessions. Although in the opinion of her Majesty's government M. Hall takes up an erroneous position, it yet finds much general truth in the arguments he puts forth. Denmark has a right to know the limits of the claims of Germany, and to be placed in a position to bring this long and fatiguing dispute to a conclusion. Even although Denmark may have withdrawn from her obligations for eleven years, and even although Germany may have annoyed Denmark with unfounded and impossible claims for that period, it is now time that an end be put to the conflict. The powers who signed the treaty of London, together with the German Confederation, are those first bound to establish the arrangements and terms of ultimate agreement. The government of the Queen therefore demands, in the interests of peace, 1. That a conference of the Powers which signed the Treaty of London, in conjunction with a Representative of the German Confederation, shall meet in Paris or London to settle the differences between Germany and Denmark. 2. That the *status quo* shall be maintained until this conference shall have finished its labors. Her Majesty's Government believes itself justified in making these demands for the sake of the peace of Europe. It has no other interest in respect to Denmark than that which belongs to one of the old and independent monarchies of Europe. But it has an interest in the maintenance of European peace. It calls, therefore, in the most pressing manner, upon the sovereigns and their cabinets to take into consideration how difficult it would be to settle the differences if they had once been subjected to the bloody arbitrament of war. Who can foresee what extent such a war might acquire, what passions it might arouse, what districts might be desolated by its ravages? It is of itself a matter of comparatively slight importance whether a Prince of the House of Glucksburg or a Prince of the House of Augustenburg rules in Holstein or in Schleswig. The freedom and privileges of the subject can be equally secured under either of the two Princes; but it is of great importance that the faith of treaties should be upheld, that right and possession should be respected, and that the flames of war should not be spread over Europe through questions which quiet and timely exercise of justice and reason might conduct to a peaceful solution. You are requested to leave a copy of this dispatch with the President of the Federal Diet. I am, &c., RUSSELL.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

We draw the following information from the Copenhagen paper, the *Dagblad:*

"The Danish army now in and about the Dannevirke position, is under the command of Lieut.-Gen. de Meza, as Commander-in-Chief, and consists of three divisions of infantry, under Gens. Gerlack, du Plat and Steinmann, each consisting of six regiments of infantry, two field-batteries, and three squadrons of light cavalry. The fourth or cavalry division is commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Hegermann-Lindencrone, and consists of four regiments of dragoons and three squadrons of hussars, with a field battery. The infantry reserve is commanded by Gen. Caroc, and is composed of the remaining four regiments, (Holsteiners.) Each regiment of infantry forms two battalions of four companies each, and the companies are or will be brought up to 250 men each. The cavalry regiments are each six squadrons, each of 100 men.

The active army in the field would thus number:

Infantry, 18 regiments of 2,000 each	36,000
Cavalry, 6 regiments of 600 each	3,600
Artillery, 7 field batteries of 130 each	910
Total	40,510

The naval squadron in commission consists of the *Sjælland*, 44, 300-horse power, screw frigate; *Niels Juel*, 44, 300-horse power, screw frigate; *Heimdal*, 16, 200-horse power, screw corvette; *Thor*, 12, 260-horse power, screw corvette; *Heckla*, 5, 200-horse power, paddle steamer; *Geiser*, 8, 160-horse power, paddle steamer; *Hertha*, 2, 90-horse power, paddle steamer; *Absolem*, 3, 100-horse power, iron-clad screw schooner; *Esbern Snare*, 3, 100-horse power, iron-clad screw schooner; *Krieger*, 2, 70-horse power; *Marstrand*, 2, 70-horse power; *Willemoes*, 2, 70-horse power.

REPARATION BY PRUSSIA.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* contains the following intelligence, dated Halle, Jan. 3: "The association formed here to provide warm clothing for the Prussian contingent destined to serve in Holstein, communicated with the Minister of War for information. The Minister, Von Roon, replied by a letter, of which the following are the principal passages:

'I have no doubt that a portion of the army and navy will probably soon have to make a Winter campaign, which will perhaps be bloody, but which, in any case, will be particularly severe, by reason of the season. I have therefore read with great satisfaction the appeals of patriotic societies; therefore, too, I am astonished that these appeals are received with indifference, and even with disdain, in circles not hostile to the Government.

It is true that the Administration has the duty of providing the troops which enter on the campaign with everything that is necessary. But it is also true that when these needs occur unexpectedly, it is not always easy to satisfy them in the measure desired; and for these reasons I ought to receive with the warmest gratitute the good assistance of patriotic associations, which have a similar object to that of the Society of Halle. In general, for societies to be useful, they must display a great activity everywhere and in every way, and it is desirable that a general impulse be given in this direction.

Prussia, it is my conviction, finds herself on the threshhold of important decisions. There is in question not only in the actual moment a local strife for a special end, but the whole political future of our dear country. Consequently nothing is more urgent, more indispensable, than to unite the national forces for the inviolable maintenance of its honor, for the increase, as much as possible, of its political importance. It is only on condition that each individual does resolutely what is possible for him in his sphere to attain the great ends proposed, that these ends will be attainable in spite of the hostile conduct of discordant parties. And, with Divine assistance, these ends shall be attained.

I do not hesitate to authorize you to make what use you please of this reply, and give you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

The Minister of War and Finance,

Berlin, Jan. 2 VON ROON.

AN AMBASSADOR FROM AUGUSTENBURG.

A dispatch dated Paris, Jan. 7, says: "The Prince of Reuss, who lately visited this court as the Ambassador of the Duke of Augustenburg, was only received once by the Emperor. The following are stated to be the authentic details of what passed at the interview:

Contrary to custom, the Emperor spoke much. He dwelt upon the sympathies he felt for Denmark, and spoke of the ancient alliance between that country and France. He expressed emphatically his interest in the position of King Christian, who found himself the object of unjust attacks the moment he ascended the throne. King Christian had overcome his natural reluctance to part with one of his sons, and had sent him to Greece. The Emperor considered that the King was but ill-rewarded for the sacrifice he had made to secure the peace of Europe.

The Emperor next adverted to the claims of the Duke of Augustenburg, and praised his tact and moderation. He entirely approved of the resistance offered by the Duke to revolutionary temptations and of his not having immediately gone to Holstein. His Majesty concluded in these words: "Tell the Duke that if I cannot immediately express all my sympathies for his position, it is because I am bound by the acts and character of my policy. I have constantly advocated the case of suffering nationalities, and I cannot possibly combat in the North what I have defended in the South."

The Emperor then turned the conversation to the subject of the Congress, expressing a hope that it would soon be realized.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

High Prices for Condemned Horses—Sanitary Precautions—Miscellaneous News.

Hilton Head, Friday, Jan. 22.

SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

A large number of worthless and condemned horses having accumulated at Beaufort, Capt. Moore, Post Quartermaster, last week ordered a sale at public auction. As in the case of the land sales, the contrabands were in the ascendency in point of numbers. It is estimated that the proportion was thirty contrabands to one horse. Their eagerness to become landed proprietors was excelled only by their unrestrained passion to be owner and boss of a horse. Twenty out of every thirty were determined at every cost and sacrifice to ride horseback. The Government price for the best horse does not exceed $130. But that fact had no influence whatever; and horses that were really not worth over $20 and $40, were eagerly sought for by the infatuated contrabands, who paid for them $100 and $150. It is needless to add, that all the horses were sold, and within a very short space of time, too. If Capt. Moore had had ten thousand horses for sale, he would have found ready purchasers for every one. The question may well be asked, if Government cannot make use of a horse, what in the world can a private individual do with him? I recollect seeing one contraband leading off with great glee an old broken-down fossil that he had purchased at a fabulous sum. In about an hour the fellow appeared on the street, making the most strenuous exertions to get his horse, which was this time attached to a dray, to move over the ground. But it was no go. The animal would not be coaxed, threatened or whipped into obedience. Like most condemned horses it looked as though it had been fed on one oat a day. Not a single good quality was visible. At last, the driver having completely exhausted his patience and strength in his vain endeavors to propel the team, dismounted, unhitched, and immediately offered the horse for sale at one-fourth the amount he paid for it. The contrabands need a little judicious training in economy and discretion.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

Inspectors appointed for the purpose are about to commence a tour of investigation, especially at Hilton Head, with a view of having removed all agencies that would tend to engender fevers or other diseases. It will not be long before we shall have excessively warm weather, and unless every individual takes particular care to guard against miasmas and epidemics, he does so much toward inviting their presence. Last year we escaped yellow fever entirely, simply because sanitary measures were adopted early and rigorously enforced. We hope to escape in the same manner this year, and every prospect is in our favor that we shall do so, if soldiers and civilians will but give the matter a little attention. Col. Elwell, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, labored zealously and successfully last Summer to prevent any vessel suspicious of infection from entering this port. Too much credit cannot be awarded him, not only for the great interest he has shown in that particular, but in every branch of the Department over which he has control.

THE PORT ROYAL HOUSE.

Messrs. Gilson & Biddel, the gentlemanly proprietors of the Port Royal House, established at Hilton Head in 1861, are having an extensive addition made to the establishment, by means of which double the number of guests can be accommodated. In consequence of some slight misunderstanding, the work on the new building was suspended a week or two ago, but now it is again resumed, with every prospect that it will be completed by the 5th of next month. What civilians and even officers would do without a place of this kind to stop at, it is difficult to say. We have every assurance that the hotel will be conducted in a manner worthy the fame of the proprietors.

PROMOTIONS IN THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The following officers belonging to the Signal Corps have received their promotions from the Secretary of War: Lieuts. Towne and Dana to be Captains; Messrs. Vidall, Hatfield, Crosse, Brodie and Carrique to be First Lieutenants; Weber, Second Lieutenant; commissions dated March 3, 1863.

ADDITION TO GEN. GILLMORE'S STAFF.

Maj. Hay, Private Secretary to President Lincoln, arrived in the last steamer, and has entered on the duties of his office as Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Gillmore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. R. S. Foster returned from a brief visit to the North on the last trip of the *Fulton*. On the night of his arrival at his headquarters he gave a handsome entertainment to the officers in his command.

A number of officers and private soldiers depart today, on leaves of absence and furloughs, for the North. WHIT.

Obituary.

Stephen C. Foster, the composer, died in this City on the 13th inst., and his funeral took place at Pittsburgh on Thursday, Jan. 21. He was born on the 4th of July, 1826. His father, Wm. B. Foster, Sen., was a native of Virginia, and settled in Pittsburgh in the year 1796. Stephen, at a very early age, manifested musical talents of an unusual order. At the age of seven years a flageolet was placed in his hands, and within a wonderfully short time he had, unaided, mastered its stops and sounds, so as to play with effect several familiar airs of the day. He never, however, aspired to greatness as a performer, either vocal or instrumental, though the taste and sweetness with which he brought forth the most touching tones of the piano and flute could fix his audience in wrapt attention.

His first published song, called "Open thy Lattice, Love," was issued about the year 1842, by Geo. Willig, in Baltimore. "Old Uncle Ned" and "Oh, Susanna" were not long afterwards issued by W. C. Peters in Cincinnati. No remuneration was asked or thought of by Mr. Foster for these, though they proved immensely profitable to the publisher. Returning to Pittsburgh, Mr. Foster produced successively the "Louisiana Belle," "Nelly was a Lady," "Camptown Races," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Master's in the Cold, Cold Ground," "Nelly Bly," "Oh, Boys, Carry Me 'Long," and the world-renowned "Old Folks at Home;" together with a large number of other songs suitable for the performances of the Ethiopian Minstrels. He was induced to compose his songs at this time in the shape of negro melodies, on account of the wonderful interest all classes then took in that style of music.

For the past ten years, however, he confined his productions to airs and words of a sentimental or devotional character. Among these are "Willie, we have missed you," "Ellen Bayne," "Maggie by my side," "Come where my love lies dreaming," "Little Ella," "Jennie with the light brown hair," "Willie my brave," "Farewell, my Lillie dear," "Oh, comrades, fill no glass for me," "Old Dog Tray," "Mollie, do you love me?" "Summer breath," "Ah, may the red rose live alway," "Come with thy sweet voice again," "I see her still in my dreams," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "Ella is an angel," and some hundred others. There has been recently a book of hymns published in New-York, with beautiful airs, composed by Mr. Foster expressly for each hymn.

As we previously remarked, Mr. Foster for a long period allowed his works to be published without thought of pecuniary compensation; but the demand for them became so great, and before long so many flattering offers were made to him, that he found himself impelled to abandon all other pursuits, and devote himself *entirely* to musical composition as a profession. He entered into an arrangement with Firth, Pond & Co., the well known New-York publishers, which continued many years, and was the source of immense income to Mr. Foster, and also of large profits to the publishers. The commissions paid Mr. F. by them on the "Old Folks at Home," alone amounted to over $15,000. Many other of his songs were nearly as profitable, but the "Old Folks at Home" reached a larger issue than *any song ever published in America*. For the privilege of having his name printed on one edition of this song, the late E. P. Christy paid Mr. Foster $500.

Government Contracts.

A number of Government contracts have been awarded in this City. We annex particulars:

Seven thousand two hundred bbls. mess and extra mess Beef (all with 2 iron chime hoops,) of which 1,050 bbls. were taken at $13 33, 1,300 bbls. at $14 50, 1,000 bbls. at $14 50, 300 bbls. at $14 59, 600 bbls. at $14 65, 1,350 bbls at $14 75, 300 bbls. at $14 85, and 1,300 bbls. at $15 35; 250,000 ℔s. Bacon Sides at $13 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.; 250,000 ℔s. at $12 75 and 10,000 ℔s. at $12 40—all new and in bulk; 150,000 ℔s. dry salted smoked Hams, at $13 50 ℔ 100 ℔s., 150,000 ℔s. sugar cured do. at $14 50, 12,500 ℔s. do. at $14 25 and 30,000 ℔s. do. at $14 75—all in bulk; 200,000 ℔s. smoked Shoulders at $10 64 ℔ 100 ℔s, 75,000 ℔s, at $10 61; 30,000 ℔s. at $10 60, 50,000 ℔s. at $10 40, and 20,000 ℔s. at $10 10—all new and in bulk; 25,000 ℔s. Dried Apples at $10 75 ℔ 100 ℔s, 100,000 ℔s. at $10 85 and 25,000 ℔s. at $10 85; 1,000,000 pounds brown Sugar at $13 15 ℔ 100 ℔s., 750,000 ℔s. at $13 30 and 1,500 bbls. do. at 13⅜c.; 7,000 gallons Molasses syrup at 65c. and 15,000 gallons do. at 65c.—the above in cypress half bbls—also 8,000 gallons, in bbls, at 58c.—all with 4 iron hoops; 20,000 gallons Vinegar at 20⅜c.; 90,000 ℔s. Sumatra Pepper, ground and put up in 4 oz. paper pkgs., and packed in 25 ℔. boxes, of which 50,000 ℔s. were taken at $35 98 ℔ 100 ℔s. and 40,000 ℔s. at $35 90; 500,000 ℔s. Rangoon Rice at $8 20 ℔ 110 ℔s.; 60,000 ℔s. Turk's Island Salt at 98c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—A new and revised edition of Swinton's *Rambles Among Words* is issued in a handsome duodecimo, tinted paper, by Dion Thomas, No. 142 Nassau-street, New-York.

—In the midst of a season of unusual prosperity, the publishing interest is again checked, and its operations curtailed by the high price of paper. The cost of this essential article is now greater than at the commencement of last year, when the subject was brought before Congress and a partial relaxation of the import duties on foreign paper was carried. A proposition has recently been brought before the House of Representatives to repeal these duties altogether, but there is little chance that it will pass. Meanwhile, in the continued scarcity of cotton, there seems no present probability that the price will fall; the various substitutes proposed for the manufacture, have either failed to meet the purpose intended, or are still under trial, and have not in the least affected the market. Several of the leading publishers have raised the price of their books in consideration of the increased expense of production, and many literary enterprises are laid over for the present for this reason.

—The Oxford University Press, or "Clarendon Press," as it is otherwise called, (from being originally founded and sustained from the profits of Lord Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, which was bequeathed to the University, and is the only perpetual copyright existing in England,) has recently come under the management of a new governing body of delegates, and will take a wider range in its forthcoming publications. Hitherto its issues have been chiefly confined to standard editions of classical and theological works that have always borne a high character with European scholars for elegance and correctness. It is now proposed to bring out many books in general literature that, though required by students, would be considered too "heavy" or slow of sale for the enterprise of general publishers in these days of competition, small profits and quick returns. Amongst those now preparing are *Geoffrey Chaucer's Works*, the first complete edition, compared with MSS. and the early printed copies, edited by Rev. J. Earle, Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University. This will remove a reproach often urged by Southey and others, that the writings of the first English poet had never yet appeared in a complete edition. They will be published in handsome octavo volumes, forming a fine critical library edition. *The Works of Bishop Berkley*, with his life, notes, illustrations, etc., edited by Professor Frazer, of Edinburgh, the successor of Sir William Hamilton in the Chair of Metaphysics, in four volumes, 8vo. A new and enlarged edition of Rev. J. Bosworth's *Anglo-Saxon and English, and English Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, in large octavo, with introductory map, etc. A translation of *Britton*, the first English law book, written in the language of the Courts (Norman-French,) with notes, etc. A new edition of Bishop Burnet's *History of the Reformation*, with the documents compared with the originals, and the errors of previous editions corrected (in *one letter* of the Reformer Bullinger's, these are said to amount to 400,) edited by Rev. J. Pococke; in six vols., 8vo. A new edition of Anthony A. Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, from Dr. Bliss's edition, and numerous additions by Rev. John Griffith, Registrar of the University, and several other works, sufficient to prove the vitality of this venerable but not effete institution.

—Victor Hugo appears to be one of the few poets who are able to realize their visions by the creation of a home and local surroundings as far removed as possible from modern everyday life—and appealing in the highest degree to the imaginative faculty. A volume, entitled *Victor Hugo at Home*, is just published at Paris, by an anonymous writer, illustrated with twelve etchings by Maurice Lalanne, and devoted to a description of Hauteville House, in the Channel Island of Guernsey, where the poet has fixed his residence during his banishment from the soil of that France he has loved so well. Out of a building exteriorily plain and unpretending, Victor Hugo has managed, by his artistic skill and feeling, to create a scene of enchantment that seems to throw Abbotsford and Stawberry Hill into the shade. Carved oak, tapestry, porcelain, stained glass, illuminated legends and inscriptions are so lavishly used, that the description is quite bewildering. In the dining-room, the walls of which are covered with Dutch porcelain of the seventeenth century, inserted in carved oak panels, forming "an immense mosaic," stands the chained and empty chair, wherein, to the "divine vision" of their descendant, the ghosts or spirits of the dead Hugos sit at his table, and are present, disembodied, at the feast that they can no longer partake of. "The dead are gone from us," (says the chained chair,) "but we have not forgotten them." An inscription on it reads: "*Les absents sont la.*" The Red Drawing-room is covered with Indian damask and cloth of gold tapestry, that once adorned the boudoir of Queen Christina at Fontainbleau. Six large statues—four of which are "gilded negroes"—stand beside the chimney-piece. Much of the carved work is designed, and some executed, by Victor Hugo, whose talents as an amateur artist are of the highest order. Altogether, Hauteville House, as an imaginative work, seems worthy of the author of "Notre Dame de Paris," and "Les Miserables."

—The History of England, at this moment, engages the attention of the Professors of Modern History at both the great English Universities. Rev. Charles Kingsley, who fills that office at Cambridge, has announced *A History of England for Boys*, and Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Oxford, is writing *A Concise History of England to the Reformation*. Goldwin Smith's admirable qualities as a writer are seen in his letter on American Affairs recently published in the English newspapers, but are scarcely done justice to in the few works he has yet published *On American Slavery, Ireland, The Empire*, letters on the English Colonial management. Prof. Smith's University career was a very brilliant one, and as Professor his influence on the students is very marked, and is always exerted in favor of liberal opinions.

—The usual announcement that follows the death of a distinguished man has just appeared in the case of Lord Lyndhurst. Messrs. Christie & Manson, the well-known fine art art auctioneers, will sell at auction during the month of February, in London, the entire property of that distinguished nobleman, the only member of the British peerage born in America, in what is now the State of Massachusetts, but which at his birth, ninety-two years ago, was still the British Province of the same name. The sale includes the extensive library and the large collection of the works of his father, John Singleton Copley, R.A., embracing his celebrated picture of the "Death of Major Pierson," and other works well known by engravings. Lord Lyndhurst was always an eager collector of the paintings of his father, in whose fame he took a filial interest, and was constantly ready to purchase them at a liberal price. All his early works being executed in America, and often representing the distinguished men of colonial times, have great interest here, and some, no doubt, will find their way back to this country. The sale includes a magnificent casket of jewels, service of plate for twenty-four persons, and rich decorative furniture, china, &c.

—At a recent meeting of the Philological Society of London, an interesting present was made to its library, when viewed in connection with the great New English Dictionary projected by the Society, with the coöperation of a large body of English and American scholars. It was a folio volume, containing Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* and Sir Matthew Hale's *Pleas of the Crown*, marked by Dr. Sam'l Johnson, for his dictionary copyist to transcribe the illustrative quotations from. Three thick scores on the margin, and the initial of the word, with a dash through it, call the attention of the clerk to the passage, while a tick at the beginning and end of it, and a line under the word, show the extent of the quotation, and the catch-word under which it is to appear. The method of compilation is described by Boswell in his "Life," and of his account the volume in question is a curious corroboration. It was presented by "An American gentleman, Mr. H. T. Parker, of Ladbrooke Villa." Mr. Parker, who is from Boston, has been led, from a love of books, to embark somewhat largely in their purchase as an amateur, and is the medium through which the Boston Free Library, the Athenæum, and most of the literary men and Bibliomaniacs of Boston derive their supplies of choice English books.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from East Tennessee this morning is later by several days, and puts a more encouraging face on affairs there. Gen. FOSTER telegraphs from Knoxville on the 28th, that on the 27th, our cavalry, under Gen. STURGES, achieved a decided victory over the rebel cavalry at a point ten miles east of Sevvierille, which is about twenty miles east of Knoxville. Our cavalry made a brilliant charge, driving the enemy from the field, with a loss of over 100 prisoners and two steel cannon, beside many killed and wounded. Gen. STURGES hoped to be able to make the rout complete.

From Chattanooga we have news of a reconnoissance by Gen. PALMER, with one division, on the 28th. They had proceeded as far as Tunnel Hill, where they drove in the rebel pickets and captured a company of cavalry. The rebel loss was 32 killed and wounded. They retreated from Tunnel Hill during the night. Gen. CLAIBORNE's rebel Division is said to be above Tunnel Hill, on the Dalton road, while the rest of the rebels have disappeared, and are supposed to have gone to Mobile or East Tennessee.

From Newbern we have further particulars of the rapidly increasing feeling of discontent in North Carolina. The people are urging the calling of a State Convention, and Dr. LEACH, one of the recently elected members of the rebel Congress, says, through the Raleigh *Standard*, that North Carolina now claims the fulfillment of the compact, or the right to depart from the Confederacy in peace. GOV. VANCE opposes the taxation of State property by the rebel Government. The Raleigh *Standard*, in an article addressed to slaveholders, says if the war should continue twelve months longer, the institution of Slavery would be destroyed.

Since the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas, three full regiments of 1,000 each have been raised and put into the field; two other regiments are filling up; home guards organized to the number of 800 to 1,000; in addition it is estimated that 2,000 Arkansas troops are in the service outside of the State, and about 1,200 contrabands are being drilled in Little Rock and Pine Bluff. The whole number of volunteers since Oct. 10 is put at 6,000.

Brig.-Gen. RAWLINS, Chief of Staff to Gen. GRANT, telegraphs from Nashville on the 29th confirming the reported repulse of the rebels at Athens, and also on this side of Florence, Ala. The rebels were badly defeated in both engagements.

The Louisville *Journal* has the particulars of an affair at Scottsville, Ky., where 500 rebels attacked 150 men of the Forty-eighth Kentucky, who finally surrendered. The rebels burnt the Courthouse, robbed stores and committed other depredations.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-Haven *Journal* is informed that the whole number of volunteers received at the Provost-Marshals' offices on the Connecticut quota of 5,432 on the last call, was 3,001. This is exclusive of the reënlistment of veterans, and of enlistments made by the recruiting officers of regiments in the field. In the five regiments now home on furlough there are about 1,400 reënlisted veterans, and the recruiting agencies for regiments in the field have sent to Fort Trumbull about 1,000 men. This makes 5,400 men enlisted on the last call. A young Englishman, with a large scar on his cheek, was accepted and sworn in as a recruit at New-Haven, the other day, who was a soldier in the Crimea, and was one of the famous six hundred, immortalized by TENNYSON, that made the charge at Balaklava.

Our New-Orleans and Havana correspondence gives the particulars of another revolution at Matamoras. It seems that CORTINAS, a subordinate military Commander, and who was concerned in the revolution which ended in the death of COBOS, has again upset the State Government, and driven Gov. RUIZ into Texas. The Governor of Matamoras now is Gov. SERNA, who held coördinate authority with RUIZ. During the difficulties, Gen. HERRON, commanding our forces at Brownsville, sent three regiments and a battery over the river to protect the American Consul. One regiment marched clear up into the Plaza, stood guard all night, and brought away the Consul and two millions of dollars belonging to Americans.

The inquest in the case of PAUL HOFFMAN, the man who was instantly killed, on Tuesday evening last, by the explosion at the corner of Maiden-lane and William-street, was concluded yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN at the Second Precinct Station-house. The jury, in their verdict, said that they considered the storage of powder within the City limits to be censurable, and they recommended the passage of a law regulating the sale and storage of powder and all other explosive materials. CHAS. PLUCK, another of the victims, was alive last evening, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

By the arrival of the steamship *Evening Star* at this port yesterday we have news from New-Orleans up to the 24th inst. There was nothing of especial importance transpiring in the Department of the Gulf. The Free State movements were progressing favorably. Gen. BANKS had acceded to a request to so modify the Constitution of the State of Louisiana as to do away with slave representation. Judge WHITAKER, Hon. MICHAEL HAYN, and HON. T. J. DURANT were spoken of for Governor. The war news is unimportant.

The Indiana papers report the peach crop of that State is entirely destroyed by the late severe cold. In different parts of Ohio well informed promologists report the fruit terribly damaged, and the peach crop gone beyond redemption. At the meeting of the Ohio Pomological Society at Toledo, last week, delegates were in attendance from Missouri, Michigan and Illinois, as well as from Ohio, and from their reports there was reason to apprehend that not only all the peach buds in the Western States are destroyed, but many of the trees also.

Transactions in Flour on Saturday were rather heavier, but prices were irregular. The firmness of holders of Wheat checked operations in this article. Corn was quiet and declining. Provisions and Whisky were attracting more attention at, in most instances, firmer prices. Groceries were quiet. Hay and Cotton were depressed and cheaper. Wool was in limited demand. Freights were firm, with moderate engagments. The total number of vessels in port was 538.

The Nashville *Union* says that Hon. JOHN RIED, formerly a Senator from that county in the State Legislature, and an able lawyer, has returned from Dixie, and accepted the President's Amnesty Proclamation. He advises all others to follow his example, as the Confederacy has "gone up." If Hon. JOHN BELL don't want to be conscripted, notwithstanding his age, Mr. RIED says he will be compelled to go and do likewise.

A dishonest Quartermaster, named SAMUEL BLACK, just tried by court-martial at Louisville, has been sentenced to be dismissed the service with the loss of all pay that is due him, to be fined $10,000, and be imprisoned for two years—and if the fine is not paid, five thousand days are to be added to his imprisonment, being at the rate of $2 per day.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that a business letter, dated at Corinth, Jan. 17, 1864, written to a merchant in that city, states that Corinth is being evacuated by the Federal forces, and all the stores, &c., are being removed further north. This same letter states that the place will soon be occupied by the Confederate Army.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says Gen. THOMAS' Chief of Staff, Gen. WHIPPLE, recently stated that over seventy-three hundred deserters from BRAGG's army had come in our lines since Oct. 20, as shown by the rolls. They were principally from Kentucky regiments. The number now arriving is unusually large.

An order has been issued prohibiting newspapers from publishing the names and regiments of rebel deserters coming within our lines. The objection urged is that our papers find their way through the lines, and such publication has a tendency to retard the desertion of others.

A letter from Mr. GIDEON HOWLAND, first officer of the ship *Hussar*, of New-Bedford, Mass., dated Angier Roads, Nov. 26, 1863, states that the *Hussar*, and the ship *Ceylon*, of Boston, were in the Roads blockaded by the *Alabama*.

The Gen. VANCE recently captured in Tennessee is not a son, but a brother of the Governor, and his senior. His name is ROBERT, and, like his brother ZEBULON, (the Governor,) he belonged to the Old Whig, and, more recently, to the Union party of North Carolina.

The Ladies' Great National Sanitary Fair at Washington was opened Wednesday evening under the most auspicious circumstances. A large audience, composed of citizens and strangers, was present, and the exersises were of a most patriotic and interesting character.

The whole of the Ninth Army Corps, with the exception of the Eleventh New-Hampshire and Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments, which have not been sufficient time in service to comply with the conditions offered to veterans, have been reënlisted for the war.

The New-Haven *Palladium* states that the chief rebel arms manufacturer is a man by the name of J. H. LESTER, who formerly had charge of a planing-mill in New London, Conn. He spells his name LEICESTER since he has grown rich on rebel funds.

The Essex *Banner*, published at Haverhill, Mass., a strong partisan of MCCLELLAN, says, in praise of his report, that it is another proof of the truth of the adage that "the pen is mightier than the sword." Very likely.

A revival of religion, of such marked power that it has attracted the attention of the secular press, is in progress in Manchester, N. H.

Out of a party of 127 recruits recently sent from New-Haven under a small guard, no less than 60 deserted before reaching Baltimore.

The Policy of France to Europe.

The position of the French Emperor in the new European complications is, as suits his temperament, somewhat enigmatical and mysterious. His diplomatic and administrative career for the last year, it will be remembered, has not been especially brilliant. The Mexican War, though it has maintained the honor of the French arms, is evidently not considered either a gain or a success in France. The French are indifferent to such distant conquests, and they dread the possible complications and expense of life and means which they may entail. On the question much nearer to their heart, the Polish, they have beheld their Emperor boldly snubbed by the Russian *diplomats* and the traditional position of France, as the defender of Poland, ingloriously abandoned. Still another effort to become the arbiter of Europe, by invoking a European Congress, has been quietly brought to nought by the opposition of England, and French diplomacy is again defeated. Such defeats as these are dangerous to any French ruler, and above all to one who rests, as does NAPOLEON, on the prestige of success. Still more, the Budget is presenting alarming features, and a constitutional opposition are arising who thus far confine themselves to such safe and definite subjects as the figures of the tax and the deficit, but who may become dangerous to an absolute Emperor in the future.

NAPOLEON's old and unappeasable enemies, too, are awakening—the "Reds;" and KOSSUTH has already put Hungary in a ferment by his proclamation, while Italy boils with the spirit of revolution.

The Emperor must evidently do something. A vain and martial people like the French, will never endure the present inglorious position of their Government. Success for NAPOLEON is the indispensable condition of existence. The shifting current of events has presented him with a remarkable opportunity. England is found now taking toward him precisely the same position which he had first assumed with her; and Earl RUSSELL's blunt refusal of a European Congress, except on impossible conditions, is now matched by an equally diplomatic rejection of the British demand of a Congress on the Holstein question, except on conditions which are not likely to be fulfilled.

Though a party to the Treaty of 1852, NAPOLEON plainly does not consider himself bound by it to a forcible settlement of the Danish question, and in his letter to the Duke of Augustenburg, he indicates a sympathy with struggles for "nationality," or in other words, for the German struggles for unity, while he denounces any such pressure as would threaten the absolute existence of Denmark.

With war threatening to engulf a large part of Europe, the French Emperor sees himself in safety far above the conflict, and France in a position which, above all, gratifies her pride—that of arbiter in the approaching struggle. Like a prudent leader, he girds himself for the possible strife. It is difficult at this distance to judge accurately; but we can form no other conclusion from the recent report of the Legislative Committee, composed of members of the Imperial party, adverse in its tone to the war in Mexico, than that it was an emanation from the Government itself. The Emperor is smoothing the way for abandoning MAXIMILIAN and Mexico to their destiny. There are prizes of war nearer home a thousand times more brilliant than all the cities of the Mexican plateau.

If a great war occurs between England and Denmark and Sweden on the one side, and Germany on the other, various paths will be open, any of which will be satisfactory to the French love of glory and the national pride. France can take her position with England on the Treaty of 1852, and move forward her columns to obtain possession of the Rhine, uniting with Italy to expel the Austrians from Venetia, and, rousing up Hungary to revolution, thus gratifying the two strongest of the traditional passions of the French nation—the desire for the territory on the Rhine and the pride of liberating the "enslaved nationalities." Or, she can leave England to the wasting war with the German Powers, while she gains possession of the vast carrying trade which England must sacrifice, and perhaps purchase from Austria and Prussia the abandonment of Venetia and the revival of Poland, as the price of her neutrality; or she can throw herself into war with England, in union with Germany, and so gratify the inextinguishable grudge of the nation against the victor of Waterloo, with a strong hope of immensely injuring their ancient rival.

All these paths are open to NAPOLEON. As yet, we have no indication which he will take. We only see that necessity is on him to adopt some bolder attitude than French diplomacy has recently assumed. We know that he is preparing himself for great events which may occur. Time alone, and the drift of circumstances, will determine what the policy of France toward Europe is to be, during the next year.

Responsibility of England for Rebel Depredations on our Commerce.

It has seemed to us quite remarkable, in looking over the correspondence between Mr. ADAMS and Earl RUSSELL, extracts from which we have published, to see the arguments that have been advanced by the British Government in their efforts to maintain themselves against the steady pressure of remonstrance, based on ever new facts, and backed by ever varying argument, which Mr. ADAMS continually brought to bear upon them. The very excuses which they gave oftentimes condemned them; the very defences which they set up were really but so many weapons easily to be used against them. We find a noticeable example of this in the answer of Earl RUSSELL to a letter of Mr. ADAMS of Nov. 20, 1862, in which he called the attention of the British Government to the depredations of the *Alabama*, and, after arguing the case, concluded with a request for redress of the injuries sustained by our merchants from that roving buccaneer.

Mr. ADAMS, in order to strengthen his case by precedent, had cited as a parallel case a similar demand made by the British Government upon the United States soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, for damages to British vessels by French privateers fitted out in American ports, which demand was acceded to and provided for in the treaty of 1794. It was of course important for Earl RUSSELL to dispose of this precedent in some way, for he could hardly admit that that claim of Great Britain was of a similar nature to the one now pressed by Mr. ADAMS, and yet refuse to acknowledge the justice of the claim, as he had determined to do. And this is the way in which, after stating Mr. ADAMS' point, he tries to get rid of it:

> "But an examination of the actual occurrence and of the history of that remarkable period, presents a state of facts materially different from those relating to the *Alabama*.
>
> Those facts may be shortly stated as follows;
>
> The revolutionary Government of France had openly avowed its determination to disregard all the principles of international law which had been acknowledged by civilized States, and that Government proceeded to put in force its determination by claiming to equip, as a matter of right, and by actually equipping privateers in the neutral ports of the United States, by sending those privateers forth from those ports to prey upon British commerce, by bringing prizes into the neutral ports, and by there going through some scant forms of adjudication.
>
> This was the avowed system upon which the agents of belligerent France claimed to act, and upon which, owing to the temporary superiority of her naval force, they did, for a short period, act in the neutral ports and waters of the United States, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the United States Government.
>
> It was these several facts, namely, the open and deliberate equipment of privateers in American ports by the French, the capture by these privateers of British vessels in United States waters, and the bringing them as prizes into United States ports, which formed collectively the basis of the demands made by the British Plenipotentiaries. Those demands had reference not to the accidental evasion of a municipal law of the United States by a particular ship, but to a systematic disregard of international law upon some of the most important points of neutral obligation.
>
> This is apparent from the whole correspondence of the British Government with the Government of the United States, and from the replies of Mr. JEFFERSON to Mr. HAMMOND, the British Minister. Consequently, neither the complaints of the British Government in 1793 nor the treaty of 1794 have any bearing upon the question now under discussion."

Now, let us simply take this statement of facts, and see how remarkably it fits the very case which Mr. ADAMS had put. Suppose we take, with some slight modifications, Earl RUSSELL's very words, as follows: "The rebellious Confederates have openly avowed their determination to disregard all principles of international law, and have proceeded to put in force their determination by claiming to equip, and by actually equipping vessels in the ports of Great Britain, by sending those vessels forth from those ports to prey upon American commerce, without ever bringing a prize in for any form of adjudication whatever, but burning them all at sea. This was the avowed system upon which the agents of the slaveholders claimed to act, and upon which they have acted for a period in the neutral ports and waters of Great Britain; and, thus far, we regret to add, without even a remonstrance from the British Government. It is these facts, viz.: The open and deliberate equipment of the *Alabama* and the *Florida*, &c., in British ports by the Confederates, the capture by those vessels of American ships, sometimes in British waters, and destroying them without even a pretence of an adjudication, which form collectively the basis of our demand. That demand has reference not to the accidental evasion of a municipal law of Great Britain by a particular ship, but to a systematic disregard of international law upon some of the most important points of neutral obligation—and consequently the complaints of the British Government in 1793, and the treaty of 1794, have the most direct bearing upon the question now under discussion."

Our readers will see that we have varied Earl RUSSELL's language but very little, and where we have varied it to meet the facts of the present case, the effect has been to strengthen the demand instead of weakening it. What answer could he make to it? Could he deny the facts? If he denied that the Confederates had avowed such a determination, we should only have to point him to JEFF. DAVIS' message and Mr. MALLORY's report. If he denied that they had actually equipped vessels, we could quote against him the letter from MAFFITT, the Captain of the *Florida*, which Mr. ADAMS did afterward quote for him, in which he says that "that corvette has, in fact, been built and armed by the Confederate States of America." Or if the ships were built by Englishmen and not technically by the Confederates, it does not improve England's case to take that ground.

That the equipment of these vessels in British ports has been open and deliberate, needs no further proof than the correspondence between Mr. ADAMS and Earl RUSSELL. That they have captured American vessels on the high seas, needs no proof at all; and at least one, the *Sea Bride*, was captured within a cannon-shot of English territory at Cape Town. That the prizes are not brought into English Ports, but burned without any adjudication, does not weaken, but strengthen, the case. And we could add to it the further fact, that the cargoes of American vessels thus illegally captured, and the vessels themselves, have been brought into British territory and there bought, without the pretense of a condemnation as prize by British subjects, and are now held as British property. And in view of the ravages that have been committed, not by the *Alabama* alone, but also by the *Florida* and the *Georgia*, and may be further continued by the *Rappahannock*, we could surely say with truth, that our demands "have reference not to the accidental evasion of a municipal law by a particular ship," but to as systematic a disregard of international law as ever was complained of by Great Britain, or redressed by the Treaty of 1794. We do not think that Earl RUSSELL made out a very strong argument against Mr. ADAMS in the rest of his letter; but in this effort of his to take away the force of Mr. ADAMS' precedent, it seems to us that he made out a strong case against himself.

The Proposed Conference.

England, alarmed at the martial attitude of Germany, and at the peril of Denmark, is anxious that a conference of the Powers which signed the Treaty of London should be held, in order that an effort may be made to bring the Schleswig-Holstein disputants to terms, and to avert from Europe the evils of a general war. France, on the contrary, takes this Dano-German squabble coolly, and mindful of Earl RUSSELL's recent contumacy, evidently enjoys the alarm of England. NAPOLEON does not, indeed, absolutely refuse his assent to the conference in question, but he asks the British Government to explain the nature of the propositions to be discussed there, and has addressed a circular to the German States, in which he declares that if a conference be held, "it must assume as its starting point the state of things now existing in Holstein, and must not be in opposition to the Federal Diet." Hence it is plain that, though the French Emperor does not decline being a party to the project, he yet has no intention of supporting the views of England, or essaying to maintain intact the stipulations of the London Treaty. He means, beyond doubt, to espouse the cause of Germany, and to aim at harmonizing "the duties of sovereigns bound by international conventions with the legitimate aspirations of the peoples. His Majesty cares not a cent for the pretensions of the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Louderburg-Glücksburg, or the claims of King CHRISTIAN, and will propose that the problem should be solved, and peace secured by an appeal to the ballot-box. England, we know, has an inveterate objection to this mode of adjudication, and yet what more rational, humane or equitable agency could be employed? Let the people of the Duchies, who certainly have the deepest interest in the matter, decide for themselves. The Confederation will thus gain Holstein, and if Schleswig should, by the same instrumentality, be confirmed to Denmark, it will be proof that the majority of her population desire to remain part and parcel of the Cimbrian realm.

Though the adoption of this Napoleonic *idée* would be the very best and simplest method of setting the Dano-German controversy at rest, it is not, however, at all improbable that it may be rejected. Even the litigants may prefer to it the ordeal of battle, with its slaughters, its devastations and its horrors. While the great Powers, England, and Russia, and Austria, and Prussia, will be sure to oppose it. Were a bomb-shell, in fact, thrown into the conference-room, it would not create more consternation among the diplomats than will the enunciation of the French Emperor's proposition. By accepting it they would be establishing a precedent fatal to the divine rights of kings, and provocative of revolution—a precedent universally applicable, and which would be brought into operation everywhere in favor of oppressed and disaffected nationalities. For, if the arbitrament of the ballot-box were once tried and found efficacious, why should it be denied to the Venetians, the Hungarians, the Poles, the Romans, the Irish, any more than to the people of Schleswig-Holstein? And if England, and Russia, and Austria, and Prussia, were to sanction an appeal to it in the latter case, how could they have the face to protest against its decision in any of the rest? There seems hardly any likelihood then that the Napoleonic proposition will be adopted, or that the ballot-box will be resorted to as a means of settling the question.

But even should the French Emperor fail in reconciling "the duties of sovereigns and the legitimate aspirations of peoples" in the way contemplated, he will nevertheless obtain a great triumph over his rivals in the conference and add materially to his prestige as a statesman. He will have demonstrated to Europe that a mode really exists by which all her difficulties may be obviated, and all her grievances removed, without an appeal to arms; and he will have demonstrated likewise that, if this peaceful and equitable mode of terminating the contentions of rulers and nations is not turned to account, it is because of the inveterate distrust with which the governments of the Great Powers regard the people everywhere, and the secret hostility which they entertain toward them.

The Conference of the States which signed the Treaty of London may not succeed in settling the Dano-German dispute, or in saving the Continent from war, but will afford NAPOLEON an excellent opportunity for recovering that reputation in Europe which his ill-luck about the Congress had somewhat tarnished—and for requiting the incivility of England.

England and China—The Tae-ping War.

The views of England in relation to China seem to have undergone a very important modification. She no longer aims at merely protecting the lives of her citizens and their commercial interests. She no longer confines herself to exacting the assent of the Pekin Government to the opium traffic, or is satisfied with punishing it for violation of treaties. Her object now is evidently to get that government completely under her control—to possess herself, as it were, of the person of the Chinese Emperor, as PIZARRO did of the Peruvian Inca, in order that when the proper time comes for throwing off the mask and setting about the conquest of the country, she may be able to turn the influence of the Brother of the Sun and Moon against all recusants and rivals.

Such is the plot which *perfide Albion* has at present in contemplation for the acquisition of another empire in the Orient, more magnificent than even that which she wrested from the descendants of the Great Mogul. Nor is it in idea only that the scheme exists. The execution of it has already been commenced. The revenues of the Flowery Land have been for sometime under the management of an Englishman named LAY, and, if Prince KUNG had been so infatuated as to yield to the demands of SHERARD OSBORNE, and to allow that adventurer to act independently of the Imperial Government in conducting operations against the rebels, the second act of the drama would have been ere this in course of performance. On consideration, however, the Prince deemed it better not to comply with the terms of the gallant Commodore, and so England has been checkmated for the present, while OSBORNE, huffed and chagrined, is wending his way back to the tight little island, with his discarded squadron. It was doubtless very kind of the Palmerston Ministry to recommend that a Briton should be appointed to regulate the financial affairs of the Celestial Empire, and still kinder of them to permit a fleet to be fitted out for the service of the Chinese Emperor in British ports, but it was going rather far to require that, in requittal for these favors, the Pekin Government should suffer itself to be controlled in peace and war by its new patrons.

Though the anxiety of England for the pacification of China may be sincere, yet rumors of what she has done in India, have reached even thither, and, despite professions of amity and disinterestedness, the Imperial Cabinet naturally took alarm at the exorbitancy of the Osborne requisitions, and declined to accept aid on such conditions. The brightening prospects of the Imperialists and the continued disasters of the Taepings have unquestionably contributed to this sudden manifestation of spirit on the part of the Pekin Administration. Because England is foiled for the moment, however, it does not by any means follow that she will not ultimately carry her point. Let but the tide of fortune once more turn, and the rebels again prevail, and England will find her now contumacious *protegés*, as ready as she can desire to submit to whatever terms she may please to impose on them.

The apostacy of BURGEVINE has certainly been a serious loss to the Taepings, but notwithstanding that, and the series of disasters which they have latterly suffered, their condition is not yet desperate. The quarrel of OSBORNE with the Pekin Government, which has deprived the Imperialists of the Anglican fleet, and rendered the Anglo-Chinese mercenaries lukewarm in their cause, will, doubtless, have a material effect on the events of the future. Loo-chow, Kang-chow, and Nankin, all cities of great strength, are still in possession of the Insurgents, and none of them can be easily reduced without the coöperation of a naval force, while LY-TCHONG-WANG, the Commander-in-Chief of the Taeping troops, is now at the scene of conflict, and is straining all his energies in preparation for an effort to change once more the fortune of the war.

Let not the young aristocrats of England despair then, because of OSBORNE's failure,—a day may quickly come when the Celestials can be more easily dealt with, and those visions of empire and loot realized that have been so disagreeably dissipated for the present.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.—Gen. GANTT, of Arkansas, late of the rebel army, is to deliver an address at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening for the benefit of the destitute refugees from the rebel despotism of the Southern States. There is a much larger number of this class of persons at the North, and their condition is much more painful, than is generally known. Most of them have lost all the property they ever possessed, and have been driven from their homes in a state of absolute destitution. The object of the meeting, which is to aid in relieving these persons, is one which ought to commend it to general sympathy; and the reputation and services of Gen. GANTT will doubtless assure a full audience.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN EAST TENNESSEE.—The news from KNOXVILLE is eight days later than that on which we based our speculations of yesterday—coming up to the 28th inst. The military plans of the rebels develop themselves slowly, and thus far the engagements that have taken place have been confined to the cavalry of the two armies. Gen. FOSTER reports an encounter between our forces and the enemy's cavalry on the 27th, near Sevierville, which resulted in a complete victory to the Union side. The locality of the fight indicates that LONGSTREET is still making for Knoxville, though his approach has not been as rapid as might have been expected. Both the cavalry fights that have thus far marked the approach of LONGSTREET have been decidedly to the disadvantage of the rebels, and justify what we have already known of the superiority of our Western troopers to the rebel cavalry. We fear, however, that the fate of East Tennessee will be decided, not by cavalry fights, but by heavy battalions of infantry. The best hope we can safely indulge is that the approach of LONGSTREET will be obstructed with as much skill and energy as seems to have thus far characterized the conduct of Gen. FOSTER; and if so, there is good reason to believe that the reinforcements which have already been forwarded to Knoxville will have reached their destination. It is encouraging that the Government seems to be fully alive to the critical character of the situation in that region, and is taking active measures to add all the force that may be needed to make it secure beyond a doubt.

Amusements.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.—Mr. LENT announces decidedly the most attractive entertainment that he has yet presented his patrons, at the Circus, to-night, having effected an engagement with the Arab Troupe, twelve in number, who will appear in their extraordinary feats of posturing and gymnastics, in conjunction with the regular company attached to the Amphitheatre. Madame TOURNAIRE continues to delight the admirers of elegant equestrianism, appearing in two acts at each entertainment, and numerous other features of the highest attractive power will be found included in the programme. The Arabs will perform every night this week, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

"WORDS FOR THE HOUR."—The lecture with this timely title, which Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON a short time since delivered before the assembled wisdom of Washington, in the Representatives' Chamber, is announced for repetition at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening next. This young priestess of Liberty combines so eminently all the arts and graces of oratory, there is no wonder that worshippers crowd the fane whenever she offers her ministrations.

GEN. AVERILL AT HOME.

A Reception by the Citizens—Gen. Averill's Dispatch.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BATH, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 29, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. AVERILL is here on a visit to his home during a brief furlough from his command in Northern Virginia. Last evening he was the guest of his townsmen at a public dinner. A large company of gentlemen assembled around the bountiful and tastefully-arranged tables of the Park Hotel. The dining hall was appropriately decorated, among the devices being a stanza in which some poetical soul had doggerelistically epitomized the graphic and well-known dispatch in which the General reported himself after his late raid upon the Virginia Railroad at Salem, thus:

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

To Gen. Halleck:

By marching and riding,
By swimming and sliding,
By dodging and squeezing,
By thawing and freezing,
We went down to Salem,
And tore up the railin'
AVERILL, Brig.-Gen.

Hon. CONSTANT COOP, the Chairman of the occasion, in a well put and pithy speech, proposed the health of the General, to which the latter responded briefly and most happily. Hon. ROBERT CAMPBELL, JOSEPH FELLOWS, Esq., and others honored the call of the company for speeches or sentiments. After the dinner a reception and ball were given at Davison Hall, which were numerously attended.

Gen. AVERILL leaves to-day for the East on his way to rejoin his command. His fellow-citizens justly claim for him the character of a most able and spirited commander—every inch a soldier. L.

Gen. Gantt's Address for the Benefit of Loyal Refugees.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1864.

Hon. E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, citizens of New-York, having watched with interest your course since you have espoused the cause of our country, and appreciating the noble service you are now rendering it, avail ourselves of your visit to the seat of Government on behalf of your afflicted State, to invite you to extend your visit to this City, to address the citizens of New-York, at your earliest convenience, on the subject of our great national struggle, and the means of obtaining a speedy and permanent peace.

Awaiting your reply, we remain, dear Sir, very respectfully your obedient servants,

JOHN J. PHELPS,
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
C. H. MARSHALL,
W. E. DODGE,
O. D. F. GRANT,
B. W. BONNEY,
B. H. HUTTON,
A. V. STOUT,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
HENRY A. HURLBURT,
GEORGE S. COE,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
WM. S. HASELTINE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WM. C. BRYANT,
SETH B. HUNT,
P. TILLINGHAST,
ELLIOTT C. COWDIN,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,
WM. A. BOOTH,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
JONATHAN STURGES,
PETER COOPER,
C. B. GUTHRIE,
A. A. LOWE,
DAVID HOADLEY,
GEORGE C. WARD,
MOSES TAYLOR,
WM. F. CAREY,
W. N. BLAKEMAN,
JOSIAH LANE,
GEO. A. FELLOWS,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
WM. K. STRONG,
WM. V. BRADY,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,
WILLIAM H. LEE,
WM. G. LAMBERT.

GEN. GANTT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind and complimentary favor of the 23d, by which I am requested to address the citizens of New York "on the subject of our great national struggle and the means of obtaining a speedy and permanent peace."

While I could not consent to appear before an audience in so great a City to deliver a lecture as a literary production, yet, knowing, as I do, that the people of your City are eminently practical and desire reliable information as to the true condition of the South, and as such information will necessarily fall within the scope of the subject treated, I do not feel at liberty to decline your kind invitation.

I would suggest that some hour on Monday be designated for that purpose.

Your obedient servant,
E. W. GANTT.

Messrs. WM. A. BOOTH, CHAS. P. KIRKLAND, JOHN J. PHELPS, and others.

How to Treat Rebel Prisoners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You published a communication a few days ago, in the course of which the author remarks that:

> The very best thing that the Government of the United States could do for the victims of rebel tyranny at Richmond, Danville and Salisbury, would be to issue rations of clothing to the rebel prisoners in our lines. Permission is given to the friends of the prisoners and to the charitable to relieve their wants, but this is not enough. The Government should see that charity is superfluous, except to supply comforts and luxuries.
>
> If this course were pursued, and if every facility were given the prisoners to write home to their friends in regard to their treatment, it is morally certain that it would react in favor of our prisoners in their hands. The rebels have attempted to destroy the Government, but they have not destroyed human nature, which is the same everywhere. All experience, as well as revelation, teaches that kindness is the best retaliation for injuries."

They are the most pertinent ideas I have yet seen in relation to prisoners. I read it with a thrill of gratitude that some one having the ear of the public had at last grasped the right thought.

The South is destitute, but generous and proud. It will take a generation of misfortune to wear out her prevailing characteristics, but that done, there would be human nature still, and human sympathy is an inexhaustible resource.

The Confederate Government cannot of itself command supplies adequate to the proper support of its own sick. I speak advisedly on this subject, having been for several months in almost daily attendance on some of their hospitals—nursing, sometimes Confederates, sometimes Federals. Such being the case, it is manifestly impossible that she should do all that humanity ought to do for the prisoners she holds. Her last, and I might almost say staple resource, is public charity. Some querist who has never been to see, will undoubtedly ask, Why, if means are there, does the Government not command them? And most likely will doggedly suggest that "it is tyrannical enough to do it." I concede that it is so; and can add, that it is also fool enough to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, but neither that Government nor any other has power to order that which is not tangible, and therefore, for all practicable purposes, does not exist.

JEFF. DAVIS is neither wizard nor conjuror, and, if he should attempt to make such an entry on his *carte blanche*, he would soon find himself as much disappointed as the unwitting angler in Loch Fine, who draws up the wonderful starfish, and beholds, as he would lay it aside with his other piscatory treasures, it is no more a fish, only a few fragments.

Nothing but woman's care ekes out the scanty store, and only woman's heart at lowest ebb devises some unknown resource.

Their remnants of wine, brandy, tea, sugar, flour or whatever their locality is likely to become destitute of, has been long since put aside for the suffering and needy. The teaspoonful of brandy that keeps life in the veins of the sinking man, or the little wine and loaf-sugar that makes the insipid gruel palatable to his feverish taste, are her gifts. My experience has led me to believe that the sick and prisoners suffer in every place where her care does not follow them; but in the South it is absolutely essential that they should have not only the good will of the community around them, but their zealous sympathy. Nothing less will convert its carpets into blankets, dresses into shirts and piano covers into coats for them, or give the last glass of port, the last bottle of sherry. or the last hoarded delicacy of the larder, to save the life that without it might be lost, trusting that Providence will avert the calamity that might bring need to them. And we can draw such supplies from them by giving of our abundance to theirs, and allowing them to be assured that we do it. The South is as rife with horrible tales of ill treatment to her prisoners as the North is, and they are as great a drawback in soliciting for Federals there as the reports of Richmond horrors are in asking aid at this time for rebel prisoners here. Pride, as well as gratitude, would make them seek, by every means in their power, to repay the obligation. The "warm-hearted" South is not enough wasted yet to yield her boasted supremacy to the "cold-hearted" North. So long as we can send provisions and clothing to Richmond, we may make ourselves comparatively easy about them; but probably the fate of war in the Spring campaign will carry our prisoners into more remote and less accessible places. The lack of inland transportation is an almost insuperable obstacle, even when no other exists. We have already some in the heart of Texas, and shall probably have many more there before the Southwest is reduced, to say nothing of those scattered through the intermediate States.

A. W.

Complaints of the Management of the Harlem Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

According to the present management of the Harlem Railroad we can only go to the City by starting from home before daylight, or reaching town after dark. Thus it is almost impracticable for ladies to travel. The express trains do not stop from the City to Croton Falls. Why? The reason given by the company authorities is, "*they don't have time to stop!*" They *must* compete with the Hudson River road. They *must* "go through in five hours." They *must* carry the Central Railroad passengers. And *we* may stay at home or travel by horse-flesh.

We have kept still. They have raised the fares till they exceed the three cents per mile of their charter. They charge us 38 cents freight for a barrel of apples, 60 cents for 40 quarts of milk forty miles from New-York. For miscellaneous articles they extort all they can get, and it is perfectly understood. It amounts in some cases to a prohibition.

We fatten cattle to some extent here. But the only market is on Monday morning. The cattle must be "carried in" on Sunday afternoons, and all that holy day the sensibilities of our church-going people are shocked, and their lives endangered by droves of huge oxen on their way to the depots, that press the vehicles, as the driver carefully threads his snail-like way among the jostling, crowding throng. It is an outrage on a Christian community.

While on the subject, I will refer to some accidents that have befallen them lately—the more readily since I have seen no mention of them in the TIMES.

On Monday morning, the 11th inst., the Pawling's train was hurled down an embankment, about a mile above Katonah, by the breaking of a rail. Four cars were converted into kindling wood in a twinkling, fifteen or twenty persons were injured, three or four of them fatally, and the only strange feature of the affair is that any escaped destruction.

Two days afterward, the conductor of a freight train started from Bedford Station on the time of the "down" mail. A few rods north of the depot the trains met, wrecked the engines utterly, damaged all the cars, and some of the passengers.

On Sunday, the 17th inst., the "up" milk train went off a forty foot embankment near Katonah. Eight cars with the usual empty cans quartered without leave in the meadow of our neighbor. Providentially no one was hurt, though one boy, I am informed, had the sole torn from his boot as he somersaulted down the bank.

These three accidents occurred within one week, and within four miles of track, costing the company I know not how much. And in their misfortunes I have yet to see the man who gives them the least sympathy. We have wondered that they can keep these things out of the papers so carefully, and so have given you the facts, deeming them well worthy public notice. With thanks for the space accorded, I am, &c.,

NORTH WESTCHESTER.

A SAVAGE GROWL.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I know that corporations have no souls—especially railroad corporations. But they have *hides*, and it is to be hoped that they are not yet so thick, that the shafts of outraged public justice and decency may not penetrate them. I am one of the miserable individuals who daily have cause to curse the fate that consigns them to depend on the Harlem Railroad as a means of getting to and from their business in this City. And we have borne these ills so long, that we are sure there are no others of this character that we can fly to. Therefore I fly to the press for relief. The present management of this road, so far as relates especially to the running of the local accommodation trains, is an unmitigated nuisance, and such a piece of deplorable botch-work, as should make a decent business man ashamed of himself. For the last six weeks, five out of seven—I speak within bounds—of the downward bound local trains from Croton Falls and White Plains have been from five minutes to an hour behind time—almost always half an hour. It consumes *four hours* per day of any man's time who lives below Williams' Bridge—with his business as far down as City Hall—to get back and forth; and by those miserable people who live *north* of the double track junction, more time still is wasted in their daily trips. This delay is certainly inexcusable. But the passengers not only have to stand that, but oftentimes cold cars, cold and wet depots, wheezy engines, and the ever-present mud and filth of Forty-second-street, which the company insist on calling a station—though it is chiefly a horse-barn and cattle-pen.

Added to these nuisances, there is a very convenient swindle which is perpetrated upon all who get caught, as some of us are occasionally. Although paying at the rate of $100 to $150 per year for myself and family for traveling over this road, and known as a regular patron to the conductors, yet if I get out of package tickets before I discover it, or if by the *unusual* prompt arrival of a train I have no time to purchase a ticket, the "gentlemanly conductors" subject me to the convenient swindle of five cents; which, at my station amounts to 33 per cent. of the regular fare.

I don't know as it is any use for us to growl. The only way to get rid of it may be to remove from the line of the road, which many of us will do this season. But people are growling savagely, and for one I want my say publicly. The press owes it as a duty to the public as against this hide-bound corporation. Come, Messrs. Officers of the Harlem Railroad, mend your paces, and give us an equivalent for our money!

C.

Reception of Our Returning Volunteers.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper, this morning, I read with sorrow and a feeling of indignation, the account of the unkind and unpatriotic treatment which the One Hundred and Second Regiment Veteran Volunteers received from the citizens of New-York on its return from the seat of war. It is stated that repeated efforts have been made to induce the citizens to give the regiment at least a kind reception, but all to no avail; "they marched in silence to the Park Barracks, and neither the corporation, nor citizens, nor the militia, can be induced to give them a reception of any description."

Such cold-hearted neglect to soldiers, and *veteran* soldiers, not merely military paraders, is shameful, and speaks badly for the patriotic character of the people of New-York. Throughout the whole route of the regiment, from Chattanooga, "where they led the advance in the storming of Lookout Mountain and Ringgold," it was received with warm greetings and kind attentions. Shall our great City now alone stand back? Have all its inhabitants forgotten the thanks they owe to each brave soldier? Let us hope there are still some left whose hearts beat warm at the sight of their country's flag and that flag's noble defenders. Mr. Editor, the object of these lines is to propose a plan to you in regard to the reception of this, and in future, other regiments returning from the seat of war—a plan which, if followed, would, in my mind, be of great benefit to the soldiers and to those, perhaps, thinking to enlist, and would give a new sense of respect and responsibility as to their position; the City and Government would save a trifle in time and money, and the people would, more and more, learn to feel that the time had come when they must be *earnest* to aid their country and its good cause to their utmost capacity. The plan is old in time and practice; there is nothing "smart" or original about it; still, *here* it is new, as many things are which our forefathers did long before us. It is simply this, that on the return of a regiment, each citizen who is able and willing, go to the Park Barracks, or any other place of landing, and from there invite one man to his house, and keep him there, say from three to five days, thus giving him a chance to rest himself, until further measures are provided for. A regiment never exceeds a thousand, and how many thousands are there in this City that are able and, it is to be hoped, are also willing. That this slight suggestion may find response in the hearts of many fellow-citizens, is the sincere wish of

M. U. C. S.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND NTW-YORK REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

With all of the friends of this brave regiment I have been deeply pained that our City authorities have not extended to them a more cordial and public reception, and very glad that the ladies have taken it in hand to make up for this lack of duty by giving these battle-scarred veterans a suitable welcome, and cheering them on to further efforts and sacrifices for their country's cause.

The reception given them by the ladies on Friday last was eminently right and proper, and due for the great services they have rendered; but there was one feature about the reception, as well as all others that have been given the regiment since its return, that I feel it my duty to refer to, in justice to one of the bravest and most gallant officers in the service. I allude to the neglect to mention in any way the commanding officer of the regiment, Col. JAMES C. LANE, who has led them through all the battles in which they have been engaged, and by his bravery and skill repeatedly called out the warmest commendations of his brigade, division and corps Commanders. The glorious record of the One Hundred and Second is also Col. LANE's record—one which he has a right to be proud of, and which a grateful people should not knowingly fail to approve. Temporarily relieved from his command just as they were starting for home, and unable to reach here in time to take his well-earned position at the head of his regiment, and with them receive the welcome due for his services, in itself a source of great disappointment, it becomes doubly disappointing when he finds that in all the reports of the receptions, welcomes, speeches or remarks of any kind, his name or the nature of his services has not been once mentioned, and the public kept in ignorance that the regiment ever had a Colonel except the one who organized it. Col. LANE has been connected with this regiment from its organization—first as Major, then Lieutenant-Colonel, and for some time past as Colonel, and its efficiency is greatly owing to his efforts. Circumstances have placed Col. LANE in full command of the regiment during nearly all its term of service, and this position he has well and nobly filled. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburgh, and has not hesitated to brave death at the head of his men in a dozen battles.

M.

The Broadway Pavement—A Plea for Letting Well Enough Alone.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From time to time we hear of a movement in the Common Council respecting the pavement in Broadway. There appears to be a strong desire to spend a few hundred thousand dollars upon it, as though there were not already enough ways of wasting the public money. What is the difficulty with this pavement and what are the objections to it? Has it not been well laid, is it not reasonably even and free from holes? Does it require any great expenditure for repairs? No, there is nothing to find fault with upon any of these points.

The pavement is solid, and instead of requiring fifty thousand dollars a year to keep it in repair, it scarcely costs fifty cents. The heaviest loads may be carried upon it without sinking the stones or making ruts, as is the case with what is called the Belgian pavement. But the complaint is that horses sometimes slip and fall down. Yes, this is true, and they slip and fall down in other streets as well as Broadway. With a little care on the part of the drivers there is no danger of their falling, and if they do fall they are able to get up again, and in most cases without the driver leaving his seat. In all this there seems to be very small reason for expending an immense sum of money merely to make some change in the blocks of stone, which, when done, will be no improvement nor remedy the difficulty. If the corners of the blocks are chipped off they will soon wear down smooth again, and if the blocks are taken up and halved or quartered, it will be but little improvement, for as soon as they are worn smooth there will be the same liability to slip, and which is but a small evil compared to that which exists with almost every other pavement.

The macadamised road has been tried, and wooden blocks have been tried, as well as various contrivances of iron. None of them have answered the purpose desired. We have now a good pavement in Broadway; it will bear all the traffic that can be put upon it and *costs nothing for repairs*. Perhaps this last peculiarity is the most serious objection to it. It calls for no expenditure of money. It is the cheapest street in this particular that we have.

Perhaps there are but few citizens who now remember the condition in which the street was before this pavement was put down. It did not merely require constant repairs, but it required constant repairing from curb-stone to gutter-stone, and from the Battery to Union-square. It was all the time kept broken up by the travel, which was then not one-tenth what it is now. Let the pavement alone. There is nothing which can be done to it that will improve it. On the contrary, so surely as it is taken up, so certainly it will not be put down again as well as it now is, and will in future be in need of constant repairs. Let well enough alone say the

TAX-PAYERS.

MR. SWANTER'S COMPOSITION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If Mr. SWANTER's composition of a peculiar cement and gravel for covering the Russ pavement is all that he describes, as reported in your paper of 22d inst., it would certainly appear to have very decided advantages over any of the other means proposed for the improvement of our great thoroughfare. Costing, by his estimates, but a third or a fifth as much as a new stone or iron pavement, applied with facility, affording a good foothold for horses, and yet being solid enough to prevent its rapid conversion into dust or mud, it would also have the merit of rendering the street much less noisy, a very important *desideratum*. Why should not Mr. SWANTER be authorized to test his plan at once, as I observe he offers to do, on some limited portion of the street? If it accomplished nothing more than partially deadening the noise caused by the solid stone pavement, it would be hailed as a valuable and beneficent improvement.

S.

The Union Presidential Nomination.

FEELING IN NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Notwithstanding the admonitions given by certain leading journals respecting the policy or impolicy of agitating the question of the next Presidency, the people WILL *think* and *feel* upon the subject, and WILL, in a becoming manner, *express* their thoughts and feelings. It affords me sincere pleasure to assure you that the unanimity generally manifested by the Union masses in favor of the renomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN prevails in this portion of Pennsylvania, embracing the Counties of Erie, Crawford, Warren, Venange, &c., to even a remarkable extent. I have no knowledge of a single member of the Union party who does not anxiously desire that he should be made the Union standard-bearer in the approaching Presidential contest. It is not denied that Mr. CHASE, Gen. BANKS, Gen. BUTLER and others who might be named, are capable and deserving; but it is believed that while neither is better qualified or more reliable than Mr. LINCOLN, he enjoys a degree of popularity that cannot be claimed for either. A paramount consideration is *success*, and with our able Chief Magistrate as the candidate, this is as certain as any human event can be.

The same feeling extends to soldiers in the army. Said an officer of the One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment to me to-day, "We are in favor of Mr. LINCOLN—every member of the Potomac Army, so far as I know, admires and loves him, and wishes him to be retained in the position he has so well filled, four years longer. Make him the candidate, and a voice will come up from every branch of the National Army which will tell powerfully on the result."

Is it not, then, the suggestion of common wisdom to nominate Mr. LINCOLN for reëlection? With all due deference for the judgment of any who may think otherwise, I affirm this to be my conviction.

NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Harris Light Cavalry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This brave old regiment has promised the country another three years of service, and I think the friends of liberty North have some reason to be grateful. At any rate we find satisfaction in thinking of the emotions which this act will inspire in the breasts of our Southern brethren. However it may be North, there are few south of Mason and Dixon's line but that have heard of the Harris Light Cavalry. The regiment has no occasion to be ashamed of its record. It has been in five general engagements, 30 regular cavalry fights, and 37 skirmishes,—72 in all.

It has been on six raids, and on the celebrated Richmond raid it went inside of the fortifications, and approached within a mile and a half of the city, Gen. KILPATRICK leading. The city was thrown into the greatest consternation, and might easily have been captured by a brigade. They could hear the alarm-bells distinctly. It has made some splendid marches, and among them was a ride of ninety miles in thirty hours. I have seen the picket reserve saddle their horses, lead out from the woods, form ranks, count four, and stand ready to charge into whatever might oppose within just three minutes by the watch. The scouts and expeditions made by individuals and small detachments, if described in detail, would seem more like the events of romantic fiction than sober truth. Three of its original officers, Gen. KILPATRICK, Gen. H. E. DAVIES, and Gen. DUFFIE, have already won their stars, Gen. KILPATRICK and Gen. DAVIES having been promoted directly from the regiment. Nor are these officers political men, but have fought their way up with their own good swords. Col. J. M. DAVIES was our first commanding officer, and would doubtless before this have risen to the rank of General, if exposure in the field had not so affected his health that he was compelled to leave the service. How many more Generals the regiment will make during the next three years it is impossible to say, but our enlistment papers show that the stuff of which Generals are made is far from being on the decrease. Out of the 280 veterans present for duty in the field, over 250 have reënlisted. Were it not for the delay and uncertainty in regard to the furloughs the regiment would have reënlisted en masse. No higher compliment could be paid the regiment than the one they received from the Secretary of War, who told a well-known and prominent citizen of New-York City that no other regiment in the United States service had done as much for the Government as the Harris Light Cavalry. Since all of our brave regiments have done so well, there could be no richer laurel wreath than this.

OTTO HARHAUS is the present efficient Colonel.

E. P. R., Chaplain.

Bounties to Volunteers.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through your columns, to call the attention of the Legislature of this State, and the public generally, to a matter which affects and will shortly to a much greater extent affect us all. I allude particularly to the loose system under which bounties have been and are being paid by the authorities of this State, and the various counties, cities, towns, villages and wards therein. Sooner or later some have to "foot the bill."

Each bounty is supposed to represent a soldier for service. There seems to have been no check as to how many times, or in how many places, the same (genuine or bogus) recruit obtained bounties. In fact, it seems that each locality was perfectly satisfied so long as its proper officer held an enlistment paper for each bounty paid. A certain class of persons have made fortunes out of that business. A glance at the United States mustering officers' books will show how long and how often those gents have been at work. Their names have been almost continually before the public since this rebellion commenced. There are brigades in which not one-half of the men for which rations were charged, or bounties were paid, ever actually entered the service of the United States. If they did, it was at Staten Island, East New-York, or some such place, where they mounted the *duds* for the occasion, and the account, if rendered at all, was balanced by "deserted at New-York City," etc. If you have any doubt on the subject, ask P. M. G. FRY—not the music man, but the man at Washington. Is not New-York a great place for desertion? There is no doubt but that more bounties have been paid than there were male inhabitants in this State. The public ought to know the number. To get at these facts and punish the guilty parties will cost but a trifle compared with the prevention of crime in the future, by protecting the people and the recruits against being swindled.

I propose that the Legislature pass an act requiring each locality which has paid, is now paying, or which may hereafter pay bounties, to report as soon as possible to the Adjutant-General of this State the names, ages, residence, company, regiment, recruiting officer's name and amount of bounty paid each recruit, and that they continue to report new recruits weekly. We shall then see how many soldiers we should have in the field. Compare those lists with the muster-rolls, which should be in the Adjutant-General's offices at Albany and Washington. A small reward would aid in accounting for the men not being there to represent the bounties. It will then appear how woefully Westchester, New-York, Kings, Queens and other counties, beside the State, have been swindled by recruits, recruiting officers and bounty-jumpers, &c.

The saving of even one bounty ($300) would pay twenty clerks for a week's work in consolidating the various reports; they could do three regiments a day by having proper forms ruled and printed and furnished for that purpose, so as to have uniformity in the reports. The various rolls (Quartermasters' included) would help to check each other, and a competent person would have very little difficulty in laying the transactions bare.

This is only a sample of many things connected with the army which have come under my observation. I will speak of how "chiselling" was done before bounties commenced, at another time.

Very respectfully, yours, J. JACKSON.

Why Cannot Sailors get their Dues?

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen several excuses in regard to the paying of prize money, I would suggest that the Fourth Auditor let us know through the press, that which other persons have tried to impress on the sailors and public mind generally, namely: why said prize money cannot be obtained through the Navy Agent in this and adjacent cities, and why it is that all our officers in the naval service, as well as the sailors, have to go to the broker to collect even his back pay and balance due on allotments. Prize money, it seems, is not to be collected through the agency of the Fourth Auditor, but by applying to a broker, who charges *but ten per cent.* for collecting the same. All letters written to the department are utterly useless, as I know full well, no matter from whom emanating. I was in the naval service over a year, and upon my arrival in New-York I had a balance due me which was transferred to the Fourth Auditor. The Paymaster informed me that I would receive it in one week; it was over a month before I heard from the department, and I wrote about a half dozen times at that. We also captured a prize on the first of October, 1862; the money was advertised as being ready for distribution at the Fourth Auditor's. I wrote him a month since, and have, as yet, received no reply. I have now put it in the hands of the broker, who says he will have it in a week. What does it mean? Are they (the Fourth Auditor and these brokers,) the only ones to rely on, and are they not in some way connected? (by greenbacks.) The public would like to know of these things, as they are as much interested in the welfare of the sailor as they are in the rest of humanity. Hoping to be excused for encroaching on your valuable space and time, I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

AN EX-NAVY OFFICER.

A Card.

No. 22 IRVING-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sorry to see in several papers an exaggerated account of a transaction that occurred at my house on the 20th instant—especially exaggerated so far as the ladies of my family are concerned. As an ample and satisfactory explanation has been made to me, and no proceeding is pending or contemplated, it remains a private matter, and I trust that it will be so treated by the Press, and no further notice taken of it.

Very respectfully, JAS. M. JACKSON.

The Firemen and the Metropolitan Fair.

Last evening the Board of Engineers and Foremen and the Board of Representatives held a special meeting at Firemen's Hall, to take action relative to the great fair.

Mr. CHARLES A. GREY, Secretary of the Department, called the meeting to order; shortly after, Chief Engineer DECKER appeared, and took the chair. Mr. WM. H. WICKHAM, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, stated the object of the meeting. Mr. HARRY HOWARD made an excellent speech, calling upon every fireman to respond to the call made upon them by the ladies for the Sanitary Commission, and desired the Chairman to put his name down for $100.

Other patriotic speeches were made, and a resolution adopted calling upon every officer and every fireman to contribute.

Mr. WICKHAM stated that a room would be engaged on Broadway, where a person would be in attendance day and night to receive the articles contributed, and that a large space would be allotted the department at the fair; the announcement was received with great enthusiasm.

It is probable that the department will raise $25,000 or over, thus proving that our brave firemen are always ready at the call of duty, come from what source it may.

THE WAY DRAMATIC AUTHORS SUFFER.—A case of peculiar hardship, and interesting to all literary men, was yesterday called for trial before Judge QUINN, of the First Judicial District, but adjourned at the request of the defendant to 9th of February. The defendant, BUTLER, proprietor of one of the "sensation" places of amusement advertised in the morning papers of Oct. 28 and Nov. 1, 1863, a reward of $250 for the best prize drama handed in to him before the 6th November; the play to be original, and in one or two acts. Plaintiff composed a drama called "Fitzboodle's Voyage," which was accepted, and played by the defendant as the prize play. It was announced as such, and performed to crowded houses; but when the author modestly suggested payment, it was at first derided, and then refused, except as to a small sum paid on account, which the defendant pleads was intended to be in full. It is just such subterfuges as this that literary men have to contend against, but the laws are, happily, quite sufficient to protect them. In the court-room were many well-known members of the literati.

NO STEAMER FROM HAMBURG.—There will be no Hamburg steamship from Hamburg and Southampton of Jan. 26, in consequence of the ice in the River Elbe. The first steamer due from those ports is the *Hammonia*, which will leave Southampton on the 9th of February.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war: this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BELL.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 30, RICHARD MOORE BELL, in the 51st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on Monday next, at 4½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

CORDNER.—On Friday, Jan. 29, MABEL, infant daughter of James R. and Charlotte E. Cordner.

CUSHMAN.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, ARTHUR STEWART, son of Alonzo R. and Elizabeth A. Cushman, in the 13th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 281 West 19th st., this (Sunday) afternoon, the 31st inst., at 5 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Ridgefield, Conn., for interment.

GRAYDON.—On Friday, Jan. 29, at Ridgewood, N. J., JOHN GRAYDON, formerly of this City, aged 83 years.

His friends, and those of his sons, Samuel, John W., Joseph, William and James Graydon, and his sons-in-law, Fleming Duncan and William Moore, of St. Croix, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, No. 427 4th-st., New-York.

GROVES.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Jan. 30, REBECCA, wife of Samuel Groves, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 87 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Feb. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LUBEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 30, Mr. CORNELIUS LUBEY, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, Feb. 1, from his late residence, No. 170 Sands-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to the Church of the Assumption, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

MULLINS.—On Friday, Jan. 29, ELLEN MULLINS, the beloved wife of the late Dennis Mullins, a native of Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland, aged 50 years.

Her friends, and those of her brothers-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 113 Washington-st.

☞ California papers please copy.

STUDWELL.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, JOSEPH STUDWELL, Jr., in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 201 East 18th st., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TOWNSEND.—On Friday evening, Jan. 29, EDWARD O., son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth L. Townsend, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 15 Great Jones-st., on Monday, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

QUIN.—At her residence in Fort Lee, N. J., Mrs. ELIZA QUIN, relict of John Quin, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Howard, No. 100 East 19th-st. Her remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where there will be a solemn High Mass of requiem for the repose of her soul.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—A PUBLIC MEETing in behalf of the "Poor Fund" of the Christian Alliance for soldiers' families and others, will be held at Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Gen. ANDERSON will preside, and Maj.-Gen. Burnside, Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana; Dr. McDougall, Medical Director, United States Army; Rev. James E. Fuller, Colonel, United States Army; Rev. J. H. Burtis, A. M., S. S. Union, and Rev. C. C. Goss, Pastor of the Alliance, will participate in the exercises. Singing by the New-York Harmonic Society.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, near corner 14th-st. and 7th-av. The missionary anniversary of this church will be held on SUNDAY, 31st inst. Rev. Dr. LANAHAN, of Washington City, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock. The Sabbath missionary exercises will be held at 2 o'clock P. M., in the body of the church. Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, and other speakers will address the children. Rev. HENRY J. FOX will preach in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sunday School Missionary Society of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., between Elm and Marion sts., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, JAMES B. DUNN, the Pastor, and others; singing by the children. N. B.—The public are invited, as the occasion will be one of interest.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—THIS Church will for the present hold its public services in the meeting-house of the South Baptist Church, in West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., at 3½ o'clock P. M. on the SABBATH. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Weekly meetings on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AMONG THE FREEDMEN.—Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, late from Gen. Grant's army; Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., and Rev. J. H. BURTIS, Secretary of American Sunday-School Union, will speak in the First Baptist Church, 5th-st., corner South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, WILL PREACH in Trinity M. E. Church on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Mr. COOKMAN's labors in this church are meeting with great success; large and crowded congregations constantly attend his preaching, and many are anxiously inquiring the way to Zion. All are freely welcomed.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE EIGHTH SERmon in this series will be preached by the Rev. T. H. SKINNER, D. D., in the Church in 28th-st., just west of Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Unsectarian Religion.* Union Prayer meeting every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½, in Home Chapel, 29th-st., just east of Madison-av.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the funeral sermon of Albert B. Sturges, and at 7½ P. M. on *The Causes of the Final Misery of the Wicked.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Preaching every evening during the week, at 7½ o'clock, except Saturday.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular children's service, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, (children's missionary Sunday,) short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and friends of poor children cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth sts. to the Five Points.

TENTH-AV. M. E. MISSION—NEXT DOOR to the corner of 37th-st.—Rev. STANLEY D'ORSAY will preach at the above-named place on SUNDAY EVENING. Service to commence at 7 o'clock. Seats free, to which all are cordially invited. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Class meeting on TUESDAY, and prayer meeting on THURSDAY EVENINGS.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. The twentieth of the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. J. McC HOLMES, of Brooklyn, on SABBATH, Jan. 31, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, as usual.

THE SIXTH OF THE COURSE OF SERMONS ON THE LITURGY, will be preached by Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 31st inst., at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st. Subject—*Relations of the Prayer-Book to the Religious Tendencies of the Age.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested in the doctrine of life, and of the coming kingdom at hand, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED IN the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 31, by Rev. T. McC. PETERS, Rector of St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, on the behalf of the Mission to the Public Institutions. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—SUNDAY, Jan 31. Morning services, in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, at 10½ o'clock. The Evening services are discontinued until further notice.

PAUL'S HOPE OF THE TWO RESURRECTIONS, will be the subject of a discourse by A. H. BROWN, at the Hall No. 95 6th-av., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Also preaching at 10½ A. M. by Elder T. J. COX, and 7½ P. M. by JOHN H. VANDERZEE. The public are invited. Seats free.

A STUBBORN FACT.—DESPITE THE SCURrility of the N. Y. *Herald* and its kindred, the children of God will hear his messenger, who is sent in the spirit of Elias to prepare the way of Christ. He will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs., Rev. JAMES M. FULLER, of the Genesee Conference, and late Colonel of the 165th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, will preach at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and the Pastor, Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., at 7 o'clock in the EVENING. Seats free.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Scripture Reviewing Class will be held at Room 30, Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING next, to discuss the Non-Resurrection theory. All are invited.

REV. W. A. SCOTT, D.D., WILL PREACH in the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church (near 8th-av.) on Sunday, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH AT the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, TO-DAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES.—South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS will preach the fifth of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Growth in Grace.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av.—SUNDAY services at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, the AFTERNOON being for deaf mutes. Seats free. Rev. A. BLOOMER HART, Rector of the Church of the Advent, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Regular services MORNING and EVENING. A household baptism in the morning. Subject for evening—*The Laws of Prophetic Interpretation.*

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., will preach, D. V., in the Presbyterian Church on 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of morning sermon, *The Whole World*—of the evening, *The Apocalypse.*

"GOSPEL DEMOCRACY VS. CHURCH Aristocracy" will be the subject of a discourse in Prof. MATTISON's Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M., *Elements of a True Revival.* Free seats, and a cordial welcome to strangers.

ATHENEUM—BROOKLYN.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M., the third sermon of the Course on "Our Saviour and Practical Life"—*How Our Lord Identified Himself with Labor.*

FOURTEENTH-ST. CHURCH.—REV. DR. CHAPIN, President of Beloit College, will preach in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., on SABBATH, Jan. 31, and the following SABBATH. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.—Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, will preach MORNING and EVENING, Jan. 31. Seats for all.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, on SABBATH, the 31st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH, by Rev. Mr. FIVAZ, at No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.; seats free. Prayer Meeting every THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL DEliver his second lecture in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject: *Christ.* The public are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH SPEAKS ON SUNDAY, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for evening's discourse chosen by the audience. Questions at the close of the lecture. Tickets 10 cents; for sale at the door.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND STREET, corner Waverley Place.—Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector of St. John the Baptist's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

SEAMEN'S MISSION.—REV. DR. COOKE, OF St Bartholomew's Church, will preach in behalf of this Mission on SUNDAY EVENING, 31st inst., in Trinity Chapel. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CLAIMS OF THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION will be presented at the Congregational Church and friends in general, of Harlem on SABBATH EVENING next, Jan. 31, in Washington Hall, 3d-av., corner 125th and 126th sts. There will be present three white slave children, also a colored man, branded with the initials of his late master's name in his forehead. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. Collection taken at the close of the meeting in aid of the Society.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF FREE Lectures will be delivered at Clinton Hall, SUNDAY, 31st inst., at 7½ A. M., upon the *Causes of the Comparative Inefficiency of Christianity*, by SAM. EVANS, author of "Christianity Placed upon its Own Principles." Sincere Christians of every denomination are invited.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The sixteenth discourse of this series will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT. Subject—*Sanballat.* Preaching in the MORNING also, by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M.

THE UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY.—Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor of the State-st Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, is preaching a course of thrilling sermons upon the "United States in Prophecy," every Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject to-morrow—*The Mission of the Stone Kingdom and the European Coalition.* Preaching at 10½ A. M.

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 47th-st.—Preaching by Rev. J. W. DANIELS every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Subjects for SUNDAY—morning—*Christ as the Conqueror.* Evening—*God's Love in the Gift of his Son.* Baptism in the evening. Seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring-sts.—Rev. JNO. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Experience Meeting at 3½ o'clock. Extra services will be continued every evening next week except Saturday. Seats free.

HELL, ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the second discourse on this subject, at the Historical Society's Building, 11th-st., 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*A Search after Hell among the works of God.* Strangers cordially invited.

A GREAT REVIVAL AT MISSION CHURCH, corner of 48th-st. and 9th-av., Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, by the United Band of Brothers. WM. B. WALTERS, leader, at 10½ A. M., at 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching each evening through the week, at 7½ P. M. The public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. Service on Sundays at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Rev. S. C. THRALL, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW afternoon. Seats free.

REV. WILLIAM FREELAND WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY, the 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 7½ in the evening. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

SERMONS TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—REV. JAMES PRATT, of the Memorial Church, will preach the third of the course in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st., on SUNDAY. Sunday evening services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Prayer meeting at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

IRVING HALL.—REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL deliver one of the course of lectures on the *First Christian Century*, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*St. Paul at Athens.* Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—A second lecture on *The Roman Catholic Church—its Good and its Bad features*—will be given SUNDAY EVENING by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Rev. E. G. BROOKS preaches in the MORNING.

ELDER RUFUS WENDELL WILL LECTURE in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING, February 2, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Unconscious State of the Dead.* All are invited to attend. Seats free.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., near 2d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M., by Rev. A. H. MEAD. The public are invited to attend. Seats free. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach at the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, on 29th-st., near Madison-av., on SUNDAY afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

REV. JAMES L. PHILLIPS WILL preach in the First Free Baptist Church, 29th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, from these words: *And he brought him to Jesus.*

ANNA E. DICKENSON, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY EVENING, will repeat the lecture—*Words for the Hour*—lately delivered at the Capitol, in Washington.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 147.—Jan. 30, 1864.
12, 20, 53, 4, 35, 29, 2, 57, 48, 50, 19, 10.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 148.—Jan. 30, 1864.
68, 63, 14, 70, 16, 15, 18, 75, 23, 9, 67, 6, 41, 37
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HON. E. W. GANTT,
OF ARKANSAS,

late a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, will address the citizens of New-York, at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1864, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets of admission 25 cents each. Reserved seats 50 cents. Can be obtained at T. J. Crowen's bookstore, No. 843 Broadway; New-York *Times* Office; C. B. Guthrie's office, No. 34 Pine-st., and at the door, MONDAY EVENING, at Cooper Institute.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

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C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
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For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS—THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 30, 1864.

$65,000 U. S. 6s, '81.Co..107	100 Harlem R.Prf......105¾
50,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s..Co.104⅜	100 Cen. Am. Tran.... 37
95,000 do..........104	50 do............ 37⅜
1,000 U.S.6s,'81 Reg....106¼	100 do............ 38
13,000 U. S. 6s. 1y.c.... 98	200 Mich. Cen. R...b30 133
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 57	400 do.......... 132½
5,000 Mo. St. 6s 67⅜	100 do.........b15.132¾
1,000 do.............. 67⅝	200 do........... 132¾
6,000 Cal.State 7s......124	200 do........... 132
10,000 Ohio&Miss. R. C. 36	400 do........... 131⅞
10,000 do.......... 36½	100 do 131¾
1,000 M. C. 8s Co. 1stM.	300 M. S. & N. I. R. 87½
Sk. Fd.B........121½	100 do.........b5 87⅜
2,000 Hud. 2d M. S.F..114½	50 do.........b10 87¾
1,000 Mich. So.S.F.B 109	100 do.........b10 87⅝
1,000 Al.&T.H 2d M.P. 91	1300 do........ 87¾
2,000 C.&N.W.1stM .. 95	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R..122½
5,000 C.&N.W. 2d M.. 76¼	150 do.......... 123
4,000 P.,Ft W &Ch.2d.100½	50 Mil. & P.Du C.2d Pr
12,000 Am. Gold.......157	ex-div......80
20,000 do........156¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.......126
3,800 do........156⅞	300 do b30.126¾
25 Metropolitan Bank.110	100 do............125⅞
10 Imp. & Trad. Bank.109	200 do............125¾
100 Canton Co........ 38	500 do............125½
300 do 37¾	300 do............125¾
50 Del. & H.Ca.Co.....182½	100 do b3 125½
55 do.............183	200 Cleve. & Pitts......110½
17 Penn. Coal Co.....178	800 do.........b10 110½
2200 Cumb.Coal Prf 51½	2500 do............110¼
1300 do.......b10 51¾	500 do s30.110½
200 do.........s30 51⅜	800 do...........c 110½
400 Quick. M. Co...... 46¾	500 do.........s30 110
150 do............ 47½	200 do.............110
300 do............ 47¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.......110¾
250 do.........b10 48	300 do.............111
200 do............ 48	200 do.............111¼
100 do 48¼	400 do.........b30.111¾
200 Bucks Co. L. Co... 1¾	100 do.........b3 111½
100 Metrop Gas.........132	500 Cleve. & Tol. R.....138½
200 Quartz H. M.Co.s30 10½	200 do.........b15.138¾
100 do........... 11	1000 do.............138
100 Mar. Min. Co........ 26	200 do.........b10.138
800 do........... 26½	500 do.........s30 137½
1000 do.........s30 25½	500 do.........s30.137
200 do........... 26¾	300 do.............137
100 do.........b30 27	700 Chi. & R. I. R.....142
400 N. Y. Cen. R.......137¾	200 do.........b10.142
200 do.........b30.137¾	200 do.........b15.142⅜
100 do.........b10.137⅞	100 Tol. & Wab. R.... 57
200 do.........b10.137½	200 do.........b10 57
500 Erie R...........107⅛	100 do............ 56½
450 do............107⅞	100 P., Ft.W. & Ch.... 88
700 do.........b30.108½	1400 do............ 87⅜
250 Erie R. Pr........101¾	900 do............ 87¾
400 Hud. R. R..........139	100 do.........b10 87¾
200 do.........b30.139¾	200 do.........b15 88
100 do.........b10.139½	100 do.........b10 88
100 do.........b30 139½	200 do.........b30 88⅛
50 do.............138⅞	100 do............ 87⅞
1000 Harlem R.........101¼	100 do.........b5 88
200 do.........b15 101¼	250 do.........s30 88
200 do.........b10.101½	100 Alt. & T.H. R.... 64
800 do............101⅜	100 do.........b10 64
400 do.........b3.101½	50 do.........b30 64¼
200 do.........b30 102¼	100 do.........b30 64½
400 Reading R.........115⅞	50 do.........b30 64½
100 do.........b10.116	50 Chi. & N. W...... 48
100 do.........b5.116	200 Chic. & N.W.R.Pr.. 62
1200 do............ 116	200 Chic. & Alt R..... 84
400 do.........b10.116¾	100 Chi. & Alt. Pref.... 96
600 do.........b30.116½	200 Miss. & Mo. R...... 41

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Co...107	600 Ill. Cen. R. S...b30.127
5,000 U. S.6s, '81...Reg.106	250 do...........127
4,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s Cou.104	100 do...........126½
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s.'90... 57	100 do.........cpg.126¼
5,000 American Gold..157⅛	100 Chi., & N.W.R b30 48¾
400 Cum. Coal Pref ... 51⅛	50 Gal.& Ch. R.......111¾
100 do.........b30 51¾	100 do 112
200 do b3 52	400 Clev. & Tol. R.......137¼
550 N. Y. Cen. R..ex-d.132	700 do...........137⅜
200 Hud River R.......138½	100 P., Ft. W. & C..b10 88
200 Quicksil. M. Co.... 47	200 do........... 87¾
300 do 47½	450 Chic. & R. I. R....142
100 do.........b30 47¼	450 do.........b15 142⅝
200 do.........b15 48	100 Chi & Alton Pref... 95
200 Harlem R.........101⅛	100 Chic. B. & Q. R.....125
600 M. S. & N. I. R.... 87⅛	300 Chi. & Alton R..... 83
100 Cle. & Pitts. R.....110½	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Amer Gold.....157⅛	100 Ill. Cen.R ex-div.s3.125⅜
200 New-York Cen......136⅞	300 do...........c 125⅝
300 do.........s3 136½	100 do...........125¾
300 do.............136½	200 Clev.& Pitts.......c.110
300 do...........c 136⅞	1000 do.............110
100 do......p&c.b3.136½	100 Gal. & C.R. ex-d..s3.111
400 Erie R. ex-div..b4.107⅛	300 do...........c 111
300 do...........c.107⅛	100 do...........c 111⅛
350 do.........s3 107⅛	1000 Cle & Tol. R.......137½
300 do.........b5.107⅛	300 do.........s3 137⅝
300 do.........b3.107⅛	300 do.........s30.136⅝
100 do.............107⅞	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 88
100 Erie R. Prf.......101⅞	100 do............ 88
200 Hudson R.R......s3.138⅛	100 do...........c 88⅛
100 do...........c.138⅛	100 Tol. & Wab. R.....s3 57⅛
100 Harlem R.........c.101⅞	200 Cum. Coal......... 51⅛
300 do...........c.101⅞	100 do.........b3 51⅛
500 do.............101	100 Quicksilver......... 46
300 Mich. Cen R.......131⅞	100 do............ 46⅛
100 do...........c 131⅛	150 Wy. Val. C. Co.ex-
50 do...........c 131⅛	div..........s15 82
200 M. S. & N. I. R....s3 87⅛	100 do.........b3 82⅛
200 do.........s3 87⅞	100 do...........c 82⅛
100 do............ 87⅞	50 do.........b10 82⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 N. Y. Cen.ex-d.b3 132⅛	100 Gal.&C.R.ex-d.b10.112
300 Erie R. ex-div......107⅛	300 do.........b3.112
400 do.........s3 107⅞	100 do.............111⅞
400 do.......snw 107⅛	500 do.............112
300 do.........b10.107⅛	100 Cumb. Coal.......s3 51¼
300 do.........b3 107⅞	400 do............ 51¼
300 do.........s30.107⅞	400 do.........b3 51⅛
100 Hud. R. R.......b10.138½	50 Quicks. M. Co....b3 48
1200 Harlem R.........101⅛	500 do............ 47⅛
1000 M. S. & N. I. R..... 87⅛	50 do............ 48
100 do.........b4 87⅛	100 Mariposa M. Co..b3 27⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R.......132	100 do............ 27⅛
600 Ill.Cen.R.ex-div.s3.126	100 do.........b30 28
100 do.........s10 126	200 Wyom.Val.Coal Co.
100 do.............126	ex-div........s15 82⅛
100 do.............125⅞	100 do............ 82⅛
50 P., Ft. W. & C....s3 87⅛	100 d.........b5 82⅜

SATURDAY, Jan. 30—P. M.

The week closes upon a decidedly easier market for Money, both as to terms and supply. Most of the borrowing to-day has been done at 7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. Some of the Banks are gaining largely on their country balances, and the orders upon them for United States Currency for the West have fallen off. The Treasury Office received to-day nearly half a million of dollars on deposit, at 5 ₩ cent.—the first considerable sum for several weeks past. The price of Gold and rates of Exchange are much the same as on Friday. The shipment of Gold by the day's steamer is only $101,403, making for the whole week $668,747. The demand for the Government Stocks was again active, and full rates were paid for the Popular Loan, and also for the Long 6 ₩ cents of 1881. Treasury Certificates were also wanted at 97⅞@98, and 5 ₩ cent. Legal Tenders at 100¼@100½.

There was less buoyancy in the Railway speculation than on Friday, and prices at one time yielded ¼@½ ₩ cent. on the New-York roads, and the Westerns were comparatively dull. Sales, however, were not pressed, and at the Second Board prices were quite steady again. New-York Central was sold ex dividend, the transfers having closed at 2 o'clock for the February dividend of 5 ₩ cent., which is to be paid on the 20th of the month. Among the Miscellaneous Shares, there was a further rise on Cumberland, and a recovery of 1½@2 ₩ cent. on Quicksilver Company and Mariposa. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night, the general market leaving off steady:

	Frid.	Satu.		Frid.	Satu.
Gold Coin	156⅞	157⅛	Mich. Central	132⅜	132⅛
U.S. 6s, 1881	107	107	Mich. Southern	88	87⅛
N. Y. Central	137⅛	*132⅛	Mich. Guar nt'd	133	132¼
Erie	107⅛	107⅛	Illinois Cen	126⅛	126⅛
Erie Preferred	102	101⅞	Pittsburgh	110⅛	110⅛
Hudson	139⅛	138⅛	Fort Wayne	88	88
Pacific Mail	229	229	Rock Island	144	143
Harlem	101⅞	101⅛	Galena	111⅛	111⅞
Canton	37⅜	38	Reading	115⅛	115⅛
Tenn. Cer., new	98	98	Quicksilver	46	4⅜
Toledo	139	138	Cum'land Coal	51⅛	51⅛
Northwest	48	47⅞	Mariposa	25⅛	2⅜

* Ex dividend.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Bank of the Republic's half-yearly dividend is 4 ₩ cent.

New-York.......118	Hanover.......99
Manhattan.......140	Irving.......100
America.......127	Metropolitan.......110
Tradesmen's.......110	Market.......102
National.......104	Continental.......99
State of New-York...103	St. Nicholas.......101
Commerce.......101	Marine.......150
Am. Exchange.......108	Commonwealth.......97½
Chatham.......130	New-York County...130
B. of the Republic..103	Importers' & Traders'109
Bank of N. America.105	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.........105¼	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....105
N.Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.102	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds. 95½
N.Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.....102	Chi. & N. W. firsts.... 94
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64.......102¼	Chi. & N. W. seconds.. 70
Erie thirds. '83.........110	Tol. & Wab. 1sts.......101½
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1sts, '77.103¼	Tol. & Wab. seconds.... 85
Hud. R. 1sts, '69.......112	Chi. & Alt. firsts.......105
Hud. R. Rds............102	Clev. & Tol. S. F.......103
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73..107	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds..100⅜
Har. seconds, '64.......	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds... 86
Mich. C., '69 & '72......121	Clev. & Pitts. firsts.....105
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82...122	Clev. & Pitts. thirds....102
Mich. S. seconds........	Clev. & Pitts. fourths... 84
Mich. S.&N.I. S.F.......109	Miss. & Mo. L. G........ 60
Ill. Central, '75.........121½	Chi. & Alt. firsts.......100⅜
Alton & T. Haute firsts.10.	Chi. & Alt. S. F.........100
Al & T. H. 2d Pref'd.. 91	Chi. & Alt. Income...... 90½
Al & T. H. 2d Income.. [illegible]	Ohio & Miss.... [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Chicago in Winter Quarters—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 22, 1864.

We are still having snug winter weather, although it has much moderated from the severe cold. The city is now in "winter quarters," but there is much activity in all departments, while the social machine is in full operation, such as balls, lectures, parties, concerts, theatres, &c., &c. We are to have Prof. AGASSIZ, who is to deliver a course of three lectures next week before the Young Men's Association.

Our German population is considerably excited on the Holstein question. A large meeting was held last evening, at which earnest speeches were made and resolutions adopted, favoring the "Federal Execution." What with the Fenian Brotherhood in our midst to revolutionize and infranchise Ireland, and the Teutons to fight the Scandinavians, we shall get into a pretty pickle. But these two factions, I imagine, will not involve us in a foreign war very soon.

There is quite a rage in these parts for cotton and plantation speculation. Several of our citizens have gone South prospecting, with a view of renting abandoned rebel estates along the Mississippi. They seem to anticipate a cotton *El Dorado*, or something of the kind.

It seems more like *old times* than it has done for a year past. The veteran regiments of this State, Wisconsin and Iowa, which have reënlisted, are pouring through this city on their way home to enjoy their brief furlough, preparatory to taking the field again. At their homes, these regiments all meet with an enthusiastic reception. While in this city, they are entertained by the Soldiers' Home, and sent on their way rejoicing.

Recruiting has been unusually active since the announcement was made public that the bounties would be continued. The Twelfth cavalry, in camp in this city, is to be mustered in to-day and sent to St. Louis, where they will receive their horses and then be sent to the front. The Seventeenth cavalry, at St. Charles, Kane County, is also full, and will be mustered in on Saturday, and will soon leave for the seat of war. The Eighth goes into camp. Its ranks are filling up rapidly. It will soon be ready to return to the scenes of its glory in connection with the Potomac army.

A detachment of 105, recruited from the rebel prisoners at Rock Island, for the navy, passed through this city yesterday, en route for New-York. There are 500 more there, who have expressed a desire to enlist. The proper officer has gone over from here to look into the matter.

The enlistments in this city and county, under the last call, reached to the number of 1,604. Their nationalities, so far as recorded, are:

American..............341	Irishmen..............138
Colored..............157	English.............. 36
German..............178	Canadian.............. 38
Norwegian.............. 14	

The balance are distributed through 14 other nationalities.

In addition to the United States bounty, the city pays $75 and the county $25 per man. Under this, $33,146 has been paid. The men thus enlisted have been divided through some fifty organizations—regiments, batteries, &c. Several of the batteries have had their ranks filled up to the maximum. Cavalry, however, appears to be a favorite arm. You may put down Illinois as having filled her quota.

There appears to be some rather curious doings at Camp Douglas, if we are to judge by the following paper just made public here:

CAMP DOUGLAS, Ill., Jan. 5, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, United States Army:

SIR: Allow us most respecfully to call your attention to the fact that the Commissary of Subsistence at this post has rebel prisoners of war detailed in the Commissary Department under his charge, to *issue rations* to our, the Federal troops, stationed to guard these same prisoners of war; that all of the rations issued to the troops, both Federal and rebel, are issued by secesh prisoners of war!

The Post Surgeon has a large number of these rebel prisoners of war detailed in the Medical Department, consisting of the hospital steward, clerks, ward masters, and nurses, to issue medicine to and take charge of and nurse the Federal soldiers.

Rebel prisoners of war are also detailed on duty as orderlies and servants at the post headquarters of the Commanding Officer of this post.

The prisoners of war at this post are allowed the same liberties as the Federal soldiers that guard them, excepting to perform guard duty and obtaining passes to the city.

We are induced to make the foregoing statement of facts, believing that no such doings and proceedings in regard to the detailing and employment of secesh prisoners would be permitted if such were known by you

Hoping that this will receive your early attention, we remain, your most obedient servants.

[Signed by a large number of officers old in the service.]

The *gravamen* of the charge lies, not in the fact that rebel prisoners are employed as stated, but that pay and rations are drawn for those for whom they are substituted, and pocketed by "whom it may concern!" I know nothing definite of the truth of these charges, but the public generally is getting to be of the opinion that there is no form of fraud upon the Government that is impossible, either by officials, contractors, or "any other man." This paper will be apt to call out an investigation in the matters complained of.

Twenty-five prisoners were sent to the penitentiary from this city, committed at the January term of the Recorder's Court.

A law having passed Congress to authorize our city to extend a tunnel two miles under Lake Michigan, that work will be proceeded with immediately. It has been under contract for some time. This will give us pure water in abundance.

The snow blockade has been pretty much entirely removed from the railroads, and trains are now running with considerable regularity. There is a strike among the employes of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Road, which has nearly stopped the running of trains. The engineers are at the bottom of it, and the operating force of the road is now completely demoralized.

The money market is still very close—distressingly so to most people, and there does not appear any indications of improvement. The speculative feeling in provisions culminated in quite an excitement at the close of the week; otherwise trade is dull, with light receipts.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Monday, Jan. 11, 1864.

Three-fourths of the Twentieth, Thirty-second, Sixty-eighth and Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Regiments have reënlisted as veteran volunteers, and, as fast as they can be spared, will proceed to Ohio, to recruit, reorganize and to enjoy the thirty days' furlough offered by the Government. These regiments compose the Second Brigade of the old Second Division (LOGAN'S,) and all have been through the battles fought in the rear of and around Vicksburgh. They have fought gallantly, side by side, and have won many laurels for themselves and their much-loved Buckeye State.

They do not propose to go back, as Mr. VALLANDIGHAM would have had them do, but as war-worn veterans, who have already seen two years hard service, and who are yet willing and anxious to assist in making the finishing stroke against the accursed rebellion.

Brig.-Gen. M. D. LEGGETT will, if he can be spared from his command, (the Third Division,) accompany his old regiment, the Seventy-eighth. He is at present away, in command of an expedition against a force of rebels, who are reported to be attempting to blockade the river near Greenville, one hundred and twenty miles above this city. If the rebels are found, they will have to fight or run, as they have a man after them who *means fight*, whenever he can get a chance. The expedition started yesterday, on three steamers, and will probably be gone a week.

The Fourteenth Wisconsin Regiment has reënlisted, and started home a week ago yesterday. The Forty-sixth Illinois Regiment also started home yesterday, having reënlisted for the war.

The weather, for the past two weeks, has been cold, rainy, muddy and disagreeable generally, with a prospect, at present, of continuing so for some days yet.

Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER is here, and reviewed the troops in and around the city on Friday last. Accompanied by Gens. MCPHERSON and LEGGETT, he went on the cars to Black River, on Saturday, and reviewed the troops stationed there. He had expressed himself very much pleased with the fine appearance and good discipline of Gen. MCPHERSON'S command.

It is understood here that he goes to New-Orleans to take a command under Gen. BANKS. G.

The Capture of Gen. Vance.

From the Louisville Democrat, Jan. 26.

From gentlemen just from the front we learn the following particulars of the capture of Gen. VANCE, of the rebel army, and nearly the whole of his division. On last Monday the Fifteenth Pennsylvania and four companies of one of the loyal Tennessee regiments were sent out from the front on a scouting expedition, and after travelling for some time, they came up with the enemy in overwhelming numbers, under Gen. VANCE, son of Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, and after a brisk skirmish our forces were defeated and compelled to surrender. The forces above named, one battery of artillery and a wagon train were captured by the rebels. So confident was the rebel Gen. VANCE of his ability to hold the prisoners that he allowed all the officers to retain their side-arms. After our forces were captured, the rebel General passed considerable time in rejoicing over his great victory, when the order to march was given, and the victors, with their captors, started forward.

After proceeding a short distance, and while fearing no danger, Gen. PALMER, with his brigade, made a gallant charge upon the rebels, which so surprised them that before they could recover they were completely surrounded by our men. The officers of our forces captured by the rebel Gen. VANCE then used their side-arms against the rebels. After a short but brisk fight the rebels were compelled to succumb to our gallant boys, and Gen. VANCE with his entire force surrendered. The facts were related to us at a late hour last night by officers just from the front. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which we received the information, we were unable to obtain the full particulars.

FROM THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

Discouragement of the Rebels in the Trans-Mississippi Department—Prisoners—Deserters—Military Matters.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Monday, Jan. 25.

Lieut. BALLARD has returned with the flag of truce to that contracted region of the Confederacy called the trans-Mississippi Division. He ran on to the outposts, 150 miles south of here. He found CABELL, and had a social chat with him. They talked largely of an attempt to reoccupy the line of the Arkansas, but they are not coming. Everybody there is discouraged. They said one more defeat on Red River, and the game is up.

Major E. A. CALKINS, of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and Provost-Marshal of the District of the Frontier, has been promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy for gallant conduct in the field.

Two steamers with Government freight are at Lewisburgh, two days' trip from here. The river is rising rapidly, with 30 inches on the bar. A large lot of rebel prisoners, including commissioned officers, left here yesterday for St. Louis.

Lieuts. DALTON and BERRY, with ten men of the Fourth Kansas, deserted two days since. The Lieutenants were under arrest on serious charges. They took horses, stole about one hundred revolvers, and are supposed to have joined some bushwhacking gang.

Forty of MARMADUKE'S men made an incursion to within twenty miles of this place yesterday. They robbed many Union citizens and hung one. They are closely pursued and will undoubtedly be captured.

A Wail from Georgia.

From the Baltimore Clipper, Jan. 27.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter from a wealthy planter of Georgia, who had been a thorough Secessionist, to his relative in East Tennessee, now on a visit to our city, who was from the beginning a true and loyal citizen, and had warned his Georgia relatives of the danger of going to war for *his rights in the Territories:*

"I have many things to tell you about. My troubles are numerous, and I want some help, if possible; my negro women and children will eat me up, unless I can get them off. My carriage will be taken by my negroes so soon as they get back. I have no regret at losing the negroes, if all would go, *as they have never been of any profit to me*, but to be left with the women and children and old people, none of whom pay their expenses, makes it bad. If I could get the women and children to the Yankees, they may have them with my good wishes for their welfare—but if they stay and the men return, I fear for the consequences of negroes in Yankee uniform. I always told my men not to run away, but let me know when they wanted to go, and they should go off with all they had in good style; but they became afraid of me and left without giving notice. I am fully satisfied that Slavery is done in this country, and am not much sorry for it, if we could only have peace and quiet the remainder of our lives. The Legislature of Georgia has passed a military act *requiring all men to be enrolled* between the ages of sixteen and sixty, to be turned over to the Confederate Government on a call from the President. So you see after being robbed of everything we have made, our negroes all gone, then to put all the men in the army and leave our wives and children to starve under the name of freedom for our ome and firesides, is a rich idea. Capt. ——, JOHN ——, and old ——, will be the only men left in the —th district, and not one of these able to cut wood or make a fire. *This looks like 'getting our rights in the territories.'* We have no money that can be used outside of the Confederacy, and we can't live in it. I have yet meat and corn to do for my family for the year, if my mill is not destroyed, and I do not know that I will have it by the time this reaches you. If things keep on as they are going, all will be gone beyond redemption soon. Money will be money when this war is over, and we of the South will not have it." [After stating his fears that his young son would be forced into the army, and remarking that he don't want him there, he continues:] "I do not know how far confiscation is to go. It may clear out all we of the South have, but what is not consumed in that way will be by taxes. Our Legislature has passed a tax to raise twelve millions for the next year, and, notwithstanding we are on the border and left to the enemy, we have our tax, State and Confederate, to pay, and the only hope we now have is that a change may take place soon, *and let us know to whom we belong.*"

The writer, who is within the Georgia lines, near Chattanooga, adds that "he has $30,000 in Confederate money at Atlanta, but he does not know what to do with it," there is so much uncertainty in all kinds of investments.

Synopsis of Bills under Consideration in the State Legislature.

SURROGATE'S COURT OF NEW-YORK.

Senator COZANS introduced a bill, the first section of which orders that when any opposition shall be made to the granting of letters of administration, or to the probate of any paper propounded or offered as a last will and testament in the Surrogate's Court of the County of New-York, and when it shall be necessary to take testimony or proofs upon any issue of fact there raised, the Surrogate may, by an order made by him, refer the same to some suitable, disinterested person to take testimony or proofs, and such Examiner shall report such testimony to the Surrogate in writing. Said examiner shall be a Counselor at Law of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.

SECS. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7—Relate mainly to the powers to be vested in said Examiner and his duties.

SEC. 8.—On the appointment by the Surrogate of one or more Auditors to examine any account, such Auditor shall proceed to hear and take proof in regard to any item or charge disputed by any one interested in such account, and to make report thereon to the Surrogate who may reject or confirm the same. The Auditor, or Auditors, are to have the same powers as Referees in civil actions.

SEC. 9—Orders that whenever the Surrogate shall appoint a special guardian for minors, to take care of their interests, he shall be a Counselor at Law of the Supreme Court of this State, and the Surrogate may in his judgment award a reasonable compensation to such special guardian for his services.

EXTENDING PIER NO. 1, NORTH RIVER.

Senator COZANS also introduced a bill to confirm the resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, passed May 16, 1853, authorizing C. VANDERBILT to extend a small pier on south side of Pier No. 1, North River, and ordering that C. VANDERBILT be declared entitled and empowered to erect, maintain and use a pier forty feet in width, fifty feet southerly from Pier No. 1, extending from the outer line to the Battery now enlarged, to the exterior line of the grant from the State of New-York to the City of New-York by the Act of March 27, 1821.

NEW-YORK STEAM AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

Senator CORNELL introduced a bill to incorporate the above company, and naming as corporators John A. King, A. B. Conger, Daniel D. T. Moore, Ezra Cornell, Benjamin P. Johnson, Joseph E. Holmes, Wm. Kelly, Theo. S. Faxton, George Geddes, Joseph McGraw, Jr., John J. Thomas. The company is formed for the purpose of importing, manufacturing, buying, selling, using and introducing into general use agricultural implements, and machinery driven or impelled by steam.

The capital stock of said corporation shall be $100,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

Said corporation may be organized and go into operation at any time after the sum of $20,000 shall have been subscribed.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Senator CORNELL introduced a bill empowering above company to increase their capital stock to $5,000,000, for the purpose of constructing depots, machine shops, etc.; for completing its terminus at Long Dock, opposite New-York, and for laying double tracks.

SEC. 2—Authorises the company to issue the capital stock of the company to an amount not to exceed $3,000,000 for the purpose of issuing and canceling the bonds issued to the Comptroller, under the provisions of the Act of 1845.

Any holder of the stock of this company who shall surrender the certificate of his said stock to the Erie Railroad Company, before January 1, next, shall be entitled to receive the common stock of said company therefor.

SEC. 3—Directs that whenever the Directors of this company shall exercise the powers conferred upon them as above, a copy of their vote stating the amount of increase determined on shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and no stock shall be issued until this provision is complied with.

FIRST-AVENUE AND JERSEY FERRIES RAILROAD.

Mr. INGRAHAM introduced a bill making it lawful for the above company to lay, construct and operate a railroad with a single or double track in the following streets and avenues: Commencing at the foot of Eighty-sixth, East River, through and along Eighty-sixth-street to First-avenue, along the latter to Thirty-fourth-street, along Thirty-fourth to Second-avenue, along the latter to Twenty-third-street, along Twenty-third to Fourth-avenue, along Fourth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, along Fourteenth to Sixth-avenue, along Sixth-avenue to West Tenth-street, along West Tenth to West-street, along West to Christopher-street, along the latter to Duane, to Broadway; also, from West Tenth, through and along Sixth-avenue to Christopher-street, along Christopher to the intersection of the double track in West-street, together with all the necessary turnouts, switches, &c.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Mr. MCCANN introduced a bill allowing the above company to extend their road along the following streets and avenues: By constructing an additional track from Twenty-third-street, their present tracks on Twenty-third-street and Second avenue, to Houston-street; along Houston to Bowery; through Bowery to connect with their present track at the corner of Grand-street and Bowery; also, along Pearl-street to Bowling-slip to South-street, and through and along Pearl-street from Bowling-slip to Wall-street; along Wall-street to South-street, and from thence through and along South-street, to connect with the tracks of said company at Peck-slip; also, to lay a a double track in Canal-street from and connecting with tracks in Bowery; through the easterly side of Canal-street to the easterly side of Broadway, and to lay a double track from and connecting with the tracks of the company in the Second avenue, at Seventy-second-street, through said street to the easterly side of Fifth-avenue; and also to lay a double track connecting with the tracks of said company, in Second-avenue at Sixty-sixth-street, through the latter to First-avenue, thence to connect with their track at Twenty-third-street. Also to extend said double track from Twenty-third-street, through First-avenue, by constructing a second track from Twenty-third to Houston street, thence through Houston, to connect with the tracks of said company in Allen and Christy streets, add the aforesaid track in Houston-street, from Second-avenue to the Bowery.

WHITEHALL-STREET RAILROAD.

Mr. OLVANY introduced a bill incorporating Guy R. Pelton, Gilbert Dean, James S. Sluyter, Wellington Wells, B. C. Thayer, W. C. Osborne, E. C. Johnson, Gilbert P. Sherwood, N. D. Taylor, C. H. Smith, Theo. Martine, Herman B. Henry, E. Van Gasbeeck, and Albert H. Houston, to construct a railroad in Whitehall, and certain other streets and avenues in New-York.

The bill authorizes them to lay tracks in Broadway at the southerly extremity of Central Park to Union-place, thence to University-place, thence to Waverley-place, Wooster, Canal, Mercer, Centre streets to City Hall-square, through the Square to Nassau, Spruce, Wall, Broad, South William, Pearl, Whitehall, South, Broad, Pearl, South William to William, to Spruce and Nassau. Also in Beaver, Maiden-lane, Fulton, Greenwich, Cortlandt, Dey and John streets, with the privilege of extending their route along the old Bloomingdale Road and such streets and avenues nearest adjacent thereto as will afford a practicable grade for operating a road to One Hundred and Sixty-second-street.

LONG ISLAND GAS COMPANY.

Mr. WORTH'S bill amending the charter of the above company, authorizes said company to increase their stock to $2,500,000.

THE RIOT CLAIMS.

The bill legalizing the acts of the authorities of New-York in raising means to pay damages occasioned by the July riots, was ordered to a third reading in the Senate, amended so as to provide in the event of the amount raised by the Supervisors under ordinance of Aug. 25, 1863, proving insufficient, said board may borrow not to exceed $200,000 additional.

Important Patent Case Decided.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The case of ALFRED GOULDING, *vs.* BICKFORD and LOMBARD, the trial of which was commenced on Tuesday last, before the United States Circuit Court in this city, was brought to a termination to-day by a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,100 damages.

The defendants' counsel, this morning, upon the opening of the Court, stated to the Court that they had made a careful examination of the evidence relied upon by the defendants, and had come to the conclusion they could not successfully defend, and should, therefore, submit to a verdict for the plaintiff. This, of course, settles the validity of the patent; the main defence relied upon being that JOHN GOULDING, the patentee, was not the first inventor. The patent was for a method of converting wool into yarn, and the machinery is in universal use among the manufacturers of woolen goods. The patent was originally issued in 1826, reissued, on account of a defective specification in 1836, and expired in 1840. The then Commissioner of Patents, through inadvertence, misinformed the patentee as to the time when he must apply for an extension of his patent; and the patentee, not knowing the law himself, applied within the time stated by the Commissioner, but it was too late to confirm this by the law, and the only redress was to get relief by an act of Congress. This invention revolutionized the method of working wool and other fibrous materials into yarn, and no one could, at the time of the invention, compete (using the old methods,) with a manufacturer using the plaintiff's; and all manufactories now use substantially this invention of GOULDING'S. No other means have been adopted to make yarn from wool, and it has superseded all other methods. Mr. GOULDING, a man now 70 years of age, has not reaped the benefit of this great invention, particularly in a pecuniary way, and having surrendered it in 1836, he lost all benefit of its use for the ten years prior. In 1848 he began to make journeys to Washington to obtain some reward for his invention, and bills were passed, in one House or the other, but never became law. But in 1862, Aug. 30, Congress passed a law granting him an extension or use of his patent for seven years. This suit is brought to recover damages for infringement between the last date and the 7th of February, 1863. No case of more importance to woolen manufacturers and to the public generally, has ever been tried in this circuit. Working models of machines having this invention have been in the court-room, and yarn from the raw material was produced for the benefit of the Court and jury, in their presence.

The defendants in the present case were the makers of the machines, but it is understood the suit was defended by the principal woolen manufacturers in Massachusetts.

B. R. CURTIS, E. A. STOUGHTON, of New-York, and J. D. BALL, for plaintiff; GEO. GIFFORD and R. M. BLATCHFORD, of New-York, and J. G. ABBOTT and J. B. ROBB, for defendants.

—The Ellenville (N. Y.) *Journal* recently stated hat the plea of insanity would be set up by WILLIS, who is now in jail at Kingston, upon the charge of having murdered a Mrs. PHELAN. WILLIS replied in the following indignant note:

KINGSTON PRISON, Jan. 10, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: I have seen in your last week's issue a scrap devoted to the unfortunate WILLIS, in which you say that witnesses will be subpenaed to prove his insanity at the time. Will you be so kind as to tell your readers that WILLIS knows nothing whatever of what will be done with his case next week, and also that WILLIS will not avail himself of *cowardly subterfuge* or *sneaking hypocrisy* even to save him from an ignominious and untimely end.

By inserting the above you will oblige your obedient and humble servant. WILLIAM WILLIS.

LAW REPORTS.

Action for Losses on Policy of Insurance—Questions of Value of Stock Insured.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

William Tucker vs. *The Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company; The Same* vs. *The New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company; The Same* vs. *The Jefferson Fire Insurance Company; The Same* vs. *The Clinton Fire Insurance Company; The Same* vs. *The Peoples' Fire Insurance Company.*—The plaintiff in the above cases insured the stock and fixtures of his store, No. 325 Pennsylvania-avenue, upon policies of $5,000 each in each of the above Companies, defendants in this action. The stock and fixtures were worth $27,400, and the whole amount of insurance was $25,000. On the 7th of April, 1862, the store burned down, and the entire stock was destroyed by fire. The plaintiff notified the Companies of the loss and demanded payment of the amount insured. After the receipt of this notification, Thomas Morrill, the President of the Jefferson Insurance Company, came on to Washington, and announced to plaintiff that he came to investigate the matter of the fires, that he was his friend and advised him to settle with the insurance companies and with his creditors. Plaintiff refused, stating that he intended to pay his creditors in full. Morrill went back to New-York, and the insurance companies refused to pay on the policies, alleging as a reason that the stock in the store at the time of the fire had been reduced in value and amount by sales and other causes, and that it was not worth the sum for which it was insured. The plaintiff swears that it was worth $27,400, and brings this suit against the companies upon the respective policies. The evidence of Thomas Morrill, President of the Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, showed a curious agreement between himself, on the part of the insurance companies, and a detective named Allen, whom he employed in Washington to hunt up evidence against Mr. Tucker. He swears that he arranged to give Allen $250, and agreed to give him a contingent fee of $1,000 if a settlement could be effected with plaintiff for $6,000, and another $1,000 if a verdict could be obtained against Mr. Tucker for fraud. This Allan was also sworn as a witness, but his testimony is not yet taken. The case has occupied the attention of the Court for several days, and will be on all next week, the term of the Court having been extended until the second Monday in February for the purpose of finishing it. It has attracted considerable attention from the high standing of the plaintiff and the large interest at stake.

Gilbert Dean and Edwards Pierrepont for plaintiff. Ex-Judge Edmonds and Mr. Scudder for defendants.

The Discharge of Insolvents—Strict Compliance with the Statute required.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of W. H. Fowler.—This was an application on the part of Mr. Fowler to be discharged from his debts as an insolvent under the Two thirds Act. The application was opposed by the creditors on the ground, first, that the petition was not signed by the insolvent debtor, as required by section 2 of the statute; and, second, that the proof of the debtor's residence was not sufficient.

The affidavit as to residence was not signed, and was taken before a Justice of the Court and signed by his initials.

The Court sustained the objections raised by the creditors, holding that an affidavit, without a venue, taken before an officer whose residence is not mentioned, is a nullity. That the affidavit of N. Meyer, one of the petitioning creditors, was insufficient, in not stating the ground of consideration of seven promissory notes upon which he swore the petitioner was indebted to him. These objections being fatal, the Court waived the consideration of others raised, and denied the application, dismissing the proceedings.

H. D. Lafauch for petitioner; J. Solis Ritterband for opposing creditors.

Internal Revenue.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. *Michael Begley.*—The accused was indicted under the Internal Revenue Law for retailing liquors without a license. The case was set down for trial, but the defendant's heart failed him, and he concluded to pay his license fee and the penalty, and take out a license for the ensuing year, and thereupon the District-Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, Moncrief and Monell.

Reimers et al. vs. *Ridner.*—Exceptions sustained and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Fuller vs. *Stewart et al.*—Order modified.

Bryant vs. *Bryant.*—Order modified.

Onderdonk vs. *Vorhies.*—Motion to read documentary evidence denied with costs and judgment affirmed.

Dunham vs. *Stillwell.*—Order reversed with costs, with leave to answer within twenty days on payment of costs.

McDonald vs. *Lord.*—Judgment affirmed.

Lumth vs. *The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company.*—Order and judgment reversed and new trial granted with costs to abide event.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	Feb. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburg	Feb. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 13	New-York	Southampton.
Asia	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Hammonia	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Nova Scotian	Jan. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Jan. 19	Galway	New-York.
Edinburgh	Jan. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Jan. 21	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Jan. 23	Liverpool	New York.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	Jan. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Wash'ton	Jan. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Feb. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Africa	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Mar. 8	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Mar. 22	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California, &c.

Illinois	Feb. 3	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

South Mails close at..........5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.

Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who enclose twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

MRS. MRS. UNION. MISS E. LOVE.

7 1-4 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD books, newspapers and pamphlets; also, the highest price for rags. Call before you sell, for we will pay more than any other house in the City. All kinds of paper manufactured to order. MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

RUTLAND MARBLE.—ORDERS RECEIVED for the products of the Rutland Marble Company, in blocks or sawed to order, into statuary, monumental, mantel or furniture stuff, delivered on the cars at West Rutland, Vt. Printed list of prices and terms can be had by applying at the office of the Rutland Marble Company, No. 25 Pine-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal and all kinds of cases, to order. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

SHIPPING.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., N.R.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamship MORNING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. steamship,
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JNO. A. FOST,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

STEAMER NEVA,
HARVEY, Master.

Will leave Pier No. 11, East River, as above, on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Freights taken at reduced rates, if applied for immediately.

WHITING & HATHAWAY, No. 52 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. Mail Steamship
YAZOU,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

PASSENGERS FOR U. M. S. S. CORSICA are requested to be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 11 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, 1st February.
E. CUNARD.
No. 4 Bowling-green.

SCHOONERS FOR WASHINGTON WANTED—To load at foot of 38th st., East River. Apply to CHARLES MITCHELL, at Harlem Railroad Hay Depot, corner of 49th-st. and 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER, now building; will be ready 1st of May next. Dimensions as follows: Length, 215 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; diameter of cylinder, 57 inches; length of stroke, 10 feet. For further information, apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$200! $150! $100! $50!

PREMIUMS.

TO EDITORS, LADIES AND OTHERS:

I will pay the above-named amounts for the best four articles on either my SOAP, SALERATUS or CONCENTRATED POTASH.

The articles must state the writer's experience in using the goods, and must be not less than ten lines, and be published in the editorial columns of any good family newspaper.

Any party wishing to compete for the above, and desiring further information, may address the undersigned. Each person writing and publishing a notice as above, will mail a marked copy of the paper containing the notice to me, and also write me by mail, giving full address.

The Premiums will be awarded on the 4th day of July, 1864.
B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64 to 74 Washington-st., New-York.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22, 1863.

To B. T. BABBITT:

SIR: Observing your Premium advertisement in the *Scientific American*, I concluded to state, in a few words, what I knew of the merits of your soap, having used it enough to conscientiously say that it is all that it is represented to be.

I wish to ask you if it is necessary to write my name in full under the article, should I put it in one of the New-Haven papers.

If the article, which is on the next page is of no account, please say so, and that will end the matter: if it is acceptable, it will appear in the paper immediately.
J. D. W.

B. T. BABBITT'S SOAP

right golden day that ever gave
he world a man who cares to save
etimes the toil of womankind,
man with an ingenious mind
estows a real gift to us:
ecause experience proves it thus.
n every way its claims to aid,
here's no e but true assertions made.
hus to affirm the truth we're bold,
ince using this we are not sold;
aving our time and patience too—
ur friends will find this statement true,
single trial and you can
erceive that BABBITT is the man.—J. D. W.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE DEALERS
IN
CALIFORNIA WINES
AND
BRANDY.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
No. 180 Broadway, No. 108 Tremont-st.,
New-York. Boston.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA (WANTED) GOODS.

CHINESE, MANILLA and AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, as Silks, Gauzes, Shawls, Crapes, China, Lacquered Goods, or any other fancy or staple article from the above countries, old or new, in large or small quantities, WANTED.

By sending per mail a description of them, or directing the goods at once to the firm of
FOUNTAIN & CO., 858 BROADWAY 858,
2d story, between 13th and 14th sts.,
it will meet with the promptest attention.

Catalogues of extensive stock of Goods are forwarded gratis by mail to all parts of the country, if desired.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
858 BROADWAY 858.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDre's, Jouvin's, Courvoisier's, and other celebrated makers in kid, cloth and other fabrics. Full assortment of English and German hosiery, best makers, at low prices; a great variety for children's wear. Just received, new shades in ladies' undressed kids, one and two buttons. 100 dozen real French Kid, light colors, closing out at 5s and 7s cents.

N. B.—Best and cheapest assortment thread and needle and fancy goods, combs, brushes, etc., in the City. Zephyr Worsted only 18 cents, all colors, at ELGER'S cheap store for first-class goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., west side. Remember ELGER'S.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly, from Paris, fresh goods manufactured expressly for her own trade. Skirts made to order. Misses waists, pads, teels, lacings, rufflings, edgings and trimmings, for under garments, ladies misses, children's vests, drawers and pantelets. N. B.—Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality, only 63c. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as laundress; understands her business in every branch. Can be seen on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at her last situation, No. 257 West 23d-st.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE MOST THOROUGH business training and experience, amply qualified for the post of correspondent or chief bookkeeper, cashier, or superintendent of accounts, &c., in a large mercantile or financial house, is open to an engagement with parties willing to pay well for what is done. No others need apply. References unquestionable. Address HUDSON, Box No. 107, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,821 New-York Post-office, with reference.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY C. C. PINCKNEY,
NO. 8 PINE-ST.
No. 276 East Houston, 20.10x100.
No. 179 East 14th-st., 25x103.
Nos. 37 and 39 Eldridge, 50x100.
Nos. 268, 270, 272 Broome, 65x75.
No. 143 Hester-st., 22x25.
Nos. 182 to 190 Rivington-st., 105x100.
No. 41 Bond-st., 24x91.
No. 86 Mulberry-st., 25x100.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE ON 55TH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and Lexington avs. The house is three-story and basement, brown stone front; all the modern improvements, furnace, etc. Also a first-class brown stone house on Lexington-av., between 53d and 54th sts; all modern improvements complete. These houses are new and the location a desirable one. Also a new house, brown stone front, on 2d-av., between 55th and 56th sts. A four-story new tenement house, with store, on 1st-av., between 54th and 55th sts. They will be sold on very reasonable terms, on application to BROWN & STONE, at their office, foot of 53d-st., E. R.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st. 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st. 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441¼, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED ENGLISH basement house No. 24 West 12th-st., west of and near 5th-av., together with large stable, approachable by port cochere entrance. Possession 1st May. Size of lot, 28x103, together with rear of adjoining lot. Price asked, $25,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms; a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRABLE houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN DIFFERENT parts of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh for sale or exchange. Apply to
JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Dealers,
corner Kent-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE—WITH large store-house, &c., an excellent location for an iron, lumber or coal company; has 180 feet water front, with track connecting with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; is situated at Elizabethport. For particulars, apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high stoop dwelling house, No. 512 7th-av., near 42d-st. and Broadway, complete with all the modern improvements, furnace, &c; will be sold low, and on easy terms. Apply to E. LYNES, No. 43 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in East 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., next vacant lot. House 25x55, lot 100 feet, in splendid order, frescoed. Possession given at once. Inquire at No. 34 East 18th-st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—In 27th-st., 85 feet west of Broadway. Also, No. 59 East 28th-st., four-story brown stone. Also, No. 201 West 36th-st., 14 rooms, $6,500.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 86 Cedar-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE—(25 feet front,) on 54th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., near Central Park. Two lines of cars within half a block. Possession immediately. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY & CO., No. 22 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A 3-STORY house, brick or brown-stone, with all the modern improvements, in a first-class neighborhood, above 14th-st. Address X. O. P., Box No. 5,492 Post-office.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS offering a number of good dwelling houses for sale, in good locations up town, from $6,000 to $25,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 51 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 21.6x55, lot 98 feet 9 inches, frescoed throughout, and in good condition. Inquire at No. 34 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY, high stoop, brown-stone house and lot on 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house in complete order. Apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN MONROE-PLACE, BROOKLYN, a first-class brown-stone front house. Apply to No. 33 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS 25X100 EACH, ON the southwest corner of 10th-av. and 125th-st.; also, three short lots on 125th-st. Apply to
A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,
formerly known as the home of A. J. Downing, deceased; within the past ten years has been greatly enlarged and improved; contains about six acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, filled with rare trees and shrubs of all descriptions; the dwelling, carriage-houses, grapery and green-house are of a fine order of architecture; will be sold for much less than cost; any gentleman desiring to purchase, will find this an opportunity which offers but once in a lifetime; possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to G. ALGER, on the premises, or by letter, to S. W. FULLERTON, Attorney at Law, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY residence, situated in Llewellyn Park, N. Orange, N. J., within an hour's ride of the city. The house is well and handsomely built, and the situation is very fine, commanding a very extensive view; has hot and cold water in every room, and is heated by one of Brown's hot water furnaces. The grounds are well laid out, and the kitchen garden is amply supplied with fruit and vegetables in their season. There is also a fine stone stable and carriage house. The house will be sold with either six or thirteen acres, or will be exchanged for a City dwelling. For further information apply by mail to JOHN H. JAFFRAY, No. 350 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—GOTHIC VILLA IN LLEWELLYN Park for sale; contains 11 rooms and modern conveniences; two acres of ground, garden, shrubbery, and young fruit, barn and stable. The situation is high, commanding wide and varied views, and but a short drive to the depot. Trains to New-York almost hourly, time 47 minutes. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., before 2 P. M., or to C. G. JUDSON, No. 84 Chambers-st.

NEWARK, N. J.—A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, about half an acre of ground, fronting on two streets; new double 2-story and basement house, containing 13 finished rooms, bathing-room, and gas throughout; green-house attached to the main house; tool-house, barn, cow-house and chickery; garden stocked with choice fruits of all kinds; located on the hill, having a fine view of the city and country, and only ten minutes from Market-st and Chesnut-st. depots. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or ELLIS DUNN, corner Market and Mulberry sts., Newark.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence, situated in Springfield, N. J., one mile from the Millburn and Summit depots, on the Morris & Essex Road—a first-class frame house, 35x42 feet, two stories, attic and basement; contains eight sleeping apartments, double parlors, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen and dairy. In connection with the above, there is a large kitchen garden, fruit-trees, out-houses, and eighty acres of good farming land, if desired. Apply to JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 432 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE most desirable places in Yonkers, comprising a first-class house, carriage-house, stable &c.; a large garden, well stocked with fruit; a fine young orchard in full bearing, a spacious lawn around the house, nicely shaded; also, some wood land—in all about 15 acres. For particulars, apply at No. 98 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST HEALTHY and desirable places on the Sound. 1½ hours from the City. The house contains 11 rooms, besides cellars and attic, and well furnished. The outbuildings are large and new; the place contains 70 acres, about one-half wood land, and has a large water front. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE—TWO DWELLING houses and about 48 acres of land, at Far Rockaway, L. I., near the Marine Pavilion, in sections of from 3 to 5 acres, beautifully situated for building purposes or gardening; has a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM H. BOLTON, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, where maps of the same can be seen, or of WILLIAM SMITH, near the premises.

TO LET.

A LARGE AND FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in Washington, D. C., to let or lease for a term of years. The hotel is now under construction and will be finished by or before 1st June next; it will contain 220 rooms, with stores underneath, &c., and is situated on Pennsylvania-av., in the immediate vicinity of the White House and the public buildings adjoining. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

DAGUERREAN ROOMS IN BROOKLYN to rent, upper part of brown store, 80 feet deep, No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, having been many years occupied for that business. Apply, from 12 to 3, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

TO LET.—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 159 10th-st., near Stewart's store—suitable for a light business, and a very desirable situation. Apply at No. 64 Reade-st.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, near Broadway. Inquire from 12 to 2, of Mr. JAY or Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET, WITH LARGE rooms. Inquire at No. 103 East 33d-st.

AUCTION SALES

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 61 cwt., known as "gradual increase," viz.:

One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth.

These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on Feb. 2, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at
The Union Stores, Brooklyn,
Cargo of the prize steamer NASSAU,
Consisting of
Coffee,
Salt,
White Lead,
Castor Oil,
Hardware,
Military Equipments,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the square bounded by E and F and 20th and 21st sts., in the City of Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, a large lot of
SCRAP IRON and LEATHER, PARTS OF WAGONS, PARTS OF HARNESS, TOOLS, &c., &c.,
deemed unserviceable.

The successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within fifteen (15) days from the day of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
F. H. BURKE, Brig.-Gen. and Q. M.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON PEARL, THOMPSON, PRINCE AND LAURENS STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John G. Adams and Wm. Adams, Executors of the estate of John Adams, deceased:

PEARL-ST.—The five-story brick building and lot, No. 213 Pearl-st., between Maiden-lane and Platt st., being 20 feet 10 inches front, by about 160 feet deep.

THOMPSON-ST.—The two-story brick house and lot, No. 140 Thompson-st., near Prince-st. Lot 20.6 by about 98 feet.

LAURENS-ST.—The three-story brick front house and lot, No. 145 Laurens-st., in the rear of the Thomson-st. house. Lot 20.6 by 100.2.

PRINCE-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot No. 166 Prince-st., on the southeast corner of Thompson-st. Also, the three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 158, 160, 162 and 164 Prince-st., adjoining the above. Also, the four-story brick house and lot No. 148 Prince-st., on the southwest corner of Laurens-st.

THOMPSON-ST.—The three 3-story brick houses and lots Nos. 112, 114 and 116 Thompson-st., in the rear of the Prince-st. houses.

LAURENS-ST.—The four 3-story brick houses and lots Nos 113, 115, 117 and 119 Laurens-st., in the rear of No. 149 Prince-st., together with the four 3-story brick houses on the rear of the lots.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

WOOL AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 1½ o'clock, at Wheeler's Wall-st. stores, Brooklyn,

WOOL—100 Bales superior Mestizio Wool, in perfect order and of fine quality. Catalogues will be ready on Monday morning at our office, No. 109 Wall-st.; also at the office of James Green, Wool Broker, No. 57 Pine-st., when the Wool may be fully examined.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AND PIER PROPERTY in the Third Ward for sale.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell under decree in partition, on the 5th of FEBRUARY, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The valuable lots and stores Nos. 218, 220 and 222 Washington-st., Nos. 86, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101 and 103 Barclay-st., and Nos. 145, 146 and 147 West-st.

Also, the valuable pier and wharf property No. 25 North River, now under lease and used for the Hoboken Ferry and other purposes.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating the First-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first streets.

For laying cross-walks in Third-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, and One Hundred and Ninth streets:

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said First-avenue to the extent of one-half the block east and west thereof, from Houston-street to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said Third-avenue to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Tenth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 21, 1864.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.—THIS INSTITUTION will be open on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864. The public are respectfully invited to visit the Banking Room, No. 82 Nassau-st., a few doors below Fulton. From and after Feb. 1, the Bank will be prepared to receive deposits and transact business. The Bank will be open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President, 18 Wall-st.
JAMES C. STONEALL, 1st Vice-Pres., 131 Fulton-st.
CHAS. COOPER, 2d Vice-Pres., 29 & 30 Fulton Market.
THOMAS W. COWDIN, Treasurer, 36 Beekman-st.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary 465 3d-av.
ELIAS J. BEACH,
JAMES S. CARPETIER, } 15 Nassau-st.
AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, 11 Frankfort-st.
JOHN THOMAS, 113 Fulton-st.
GERSHOM BANKER, 7 Bowling-green.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, 28 Centre-st.
FRANCIS C. WHITE, 373 4th-av.
ANTHONY MATTERAN, 21 Beekman-st.
HENRY M. REED, Staten Island.
JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, 24 Beekman-st.
JACOB F. CARLETON, United States Hotel.
THOMAS CLARK, Post-office.
ALFRED DORLON, 95 Fulton Market.
CALVIN L. GODDARD, 3 Bowling Green.
FRANCIS L. HARRIS, 43 Bowling Green.
ALFRED A. VALENTINE, 171 Broadway.
WILLIAM VANNAME, 216 Broadway.
JOHN P. HUGGINS, Lovejoy's Hotel.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, 130 Broadway.
GIDEON L. WALKER, 35 Wall-st.
CONRAD F. WETTYEN, 521 3d-av.
DAVID H. GOULD, 35 Nassau-st.
ANDREW CAMPBELL, 404 3d-av.
BARTHOLOMEW B. CHAPPEL, 469 3d-av.
JOHN KEYSER, 332 West 12th-st.
LEWIS F. RANDOLPH, 311 West 21st-st.
LOFTUS WOOD, 237 Water-st.
JOSEPH FORSYTH, Washington Market.
ISAAC S. ALLAIRE, 618 Water-st.
EDWARD MILLS, 198 Broadway.
SAMUEL SNEEDEN, Greenpoint.
WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Scranton Coal Office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av. The Spring term will commence Feb. 3.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—DAY AND BOARDING School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. Spring term commences Feb. 2. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—For circulars, apply to the Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

TEACHERS.

A PARISIAN TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE will give private lessons in the French language and literature. Apply at No. 42 6th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M. or 4 to 6 P. M.

SINGING LESSONS GIVEN BY A COMPETENT artist gentleman—a superior vocalist. For particulars address D. S. D., Box No. 120 *Times* office.

TEACHER WANTED—ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS. Apply, after 2 P. M., at No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family, or where there are few boarders, and where dinner can be had at 1 P. M.; location above 14th-st., west side. Address G., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A private Christian family, in the vicinity of Bedford-st. Church; has the best of reference. Price must be moderate. Address L. R., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, for three days.

POLITICAL.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS—SIR,—YOU ARE requested to attend a general meeting of butchers of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, to be held at the office of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, corner 5th-st. and 1st-av., on MONDAY, Feb 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., in relation to the proposed increase of internal revenue tax on slaughtered animals.
J. W. CLINCH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ALBANY RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received until Feb. 6, 1864, at noon, for the construction of six sections, or about eight miles of equivalent single track Street Railway, in the City of Albany and suburbs. To be laid with plate rail, about 45 pounds per yard, on timber sills and ties; to be commenced as early in the Spring as practicable, and completed on or before June 1, 1864, as per specifications and plans on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, duly executed by two or more responsible parties, binding themselves to become securities for the party proposing, in a penal sum of not less than $5,000 per mile of work proposed for. The Company reserve the right to accept either or neither of the proposals made, and to restrict the amount of any part of the proposed construction.

Proposals may be made for the whole or any division of said work, and must be indorsed "Proposals for the Albany Railway," and addressed to
SAMUEL McELROY, Chief Engineer,
Office No. 45 North Pearl-st.,
Albany, N. Y.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with
Axes;
Axes—Handled;
Ax Handles;
Hatchets—Handled;
Hatchet Handles;
Shovels;
Spades;
Picks—Handled;
Pick Handles.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must, in all cases, furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, Feb. 3, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order. Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. 100, 102, 104 and 106 West 20th-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," and "Proposals for heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no securities are named. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN DE LAMATER,
ALFRED MOORE,
JAMES CONDIE, } Building Committee.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1864.

TO IRON WORKERS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, Jan. 22, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and setting in place around the New Reservoir, about 8,200 lineal feet of iron railing. Drawings and specifications can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, Rotunda, Park.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

[No. 105.]
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this department with
Standard Drills, ordinary width.
Standard Drills, 33 inches.
Stockings.
Knapsacks, complete.
Mess Pans.
Color Belts and Slings, Sets of.
Garrison Flags.
Garrison Flags Halliards.
Halliards for Recruiting Flags.
Cavalry Standards.
Regimental Colors, artillery.
Regimental Colors, cavalry.
Regimental Colors, infantry.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must, in all cases, furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, Feb. 4, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on Saturday, Feb. 6, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of
Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOTS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Jan. 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 12th February, proximo, for five thousand pairs Grained Leather Boots.

The boots must be of the best quality of oak-tanned grained leather, sewed with a square awl. All the sewing and stitching to be done with the hand, to correspond in every respect with the sample to be found at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, except that the sides shall be sewed with the hands, and not machine stitch, as on sample.

The same to be delivered at the Brooklyn yard within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of the proposal, and there undergo the usual inspection of the yard.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.,
For building a Tender for Engine Company No. 53.
For building a Tender for Engine Company No. 13.
For building a Tender for Engine Company No. 30.
For building a Tender for Engine Company No. 31.
For New Bell for Essex Market Tower.
For building a House for use of Hose Company No. 48.
For building a House for use of Engine Company No. 23.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Jan. 25, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

DIVIDENDS.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to Feb. 2d, inclusive.

By order,
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM NO. 20, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT. on the First, and of seven (7) per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be paid at this office on Monday, 1st February next. Holders of Mortgage Bonds desiring to convert them into the First Preferred Stock of the Company, can do so by surrendering them at the above-named place from the 1st to 10th February next, inclusive.
H. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, No. 29 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, the first day of February next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of February next. The transfer-books will be closed until after that date. By order,
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, is this day declared payable on and after Monday, Feb. 8, proximo.
HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY will open the books for subscription to the stock of one hundred thousand dollars, at the banking-house of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 1. The following gentlemen will coöperate in the management, as Directors and officers, if elected:
Maj.-Gen. DANL. E. SICKLES as President,
Gen. JOHN COCHRANE as Vice-President.
DIRECTORS.
LEONARD W. JEROME, Capt. J. L. WORDEN, U.S.N.
Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, President of Sanitary Com., JAMES T. BRADY,
Dr. WH. H. VAN BUREN,
WM V. BRADY, ABRAM WAKEMAN,
CHAS. GOULD, HENRY CLEWS,
SAMUEL J. GLASSEY, HENRY J. RAYMOND.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR sale—By A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

FINANCIAL

$100,000.
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Bids for the whole, or any part, of the above amount of Bonds will be received at the office of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, No. 42 Exchange-place, up to the 6th day of February.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a first and only mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.
JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.
Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:
PAUL SPOFFORD,
EDWARD HAIGHT, GEO. GRISWOLD HAVEN,
FRANCIS LELAND, CASSIUS DARLING.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. CASSIUS DARLING was elected President; Mr. GEO. G. HAVEN Vice-President; and Mr. JNO. W. B. DOBLER was appointed Cashier.

The Sixth National Bank will open, on or about the 1st of March, at their banking room, corner of Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.
C. DARLING, President.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK Jan. 27, 1864.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1864, FROM THE Preferred Sinking Fund, Appleton Extension, Green Bay Extension and General First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date. Coupons from Registered Bonds will be paid only to the parties in whose names they are registered, or upon their written order.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1864.

THE HIGHLAND BANK, BANKING ASSOCIATION, (Newburgh,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Nassau Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

BUFFALO & STATE LINE RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, Jan. 20, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS USUAL semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) on the 1st proximo, at its office, in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE—TO BANKERS, BROKERS, COAL MINING COMPANIES, and others.—The buildings Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., are to be altered and fitted up in a very superior manner into first-class offices. Parties desiring to select space, and have improvements to suit themselves, can see the plans by calling on
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Corner Broad-st and Exchange-place.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February, 1864, at their banking-house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST FEBRUARY next on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Co., will be paid at the office of M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after that date, on presentation of the Coupons.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2?, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th of February next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.
FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of the Tailoring establishment so successfully carried on by the late Samuel Joyce. To a party capable of carrying on the business the connection already formed would be of great value. Apply to SAMUEL JOYCE, No. 680 Broadway, or 67 West 11th-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE IN THE flourishing town of Newburgh, 60 miles from New-York City, on the Hudson River. For particulars, address DRUGGIST, Box No. 393, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A GROCERY, IN A FIRST-CLASS neighborhood. A capital chance. Apply at No. 88, Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ONE WEEK MORE,
AND
POSITIVELY BUT ONE,
of the new Domestic Romantic Drama,
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND,
It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK, and
EVERY EVENING AT 7½.

But it will have to be withdrawn after this week to give place to
ANOTHER SPLENDID NEW DRAMA,
which will be brought out Monday, Feb. 8.
Mr. WM. B. HARRISON,
COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER,
will appear in his inimitable comic and extemporaneous songs at each performance, as will also
THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER,
who produces beautiful music at each performance,
ON THREE WHISTLES AT ONCE.
and on
THE TYROLEAN FAMILY COFFEE-POT.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening.
FOUR ENORMOUS GIANTS,
the largest ever seen in any part of the world.
EACH OVER 8 FEET HIGH,
OVER 32 FEET OF GIANTS,
AND OVER FIFTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS.

Such specimens of humanity were never seen together on the face of the globe. The world has never produced such. They are the greatest curiosities on earth. Everybody should see them.

They are visible at all hours, every day and evening, as is also
THE LILLIPUTIAN KING,
the smallest man ever known, 14 years old, only 22 inches high, and weighs but 17 pounds.
THE WHAT IS IT?
OR MAN MONKEY,
has returned to the Museum for a short time, and may be seen every day and evening.
ALBINO FAMILY,
from Madagascar, who, though born of Black African parents, are white as snow—have pure white skin, long, flowing white hair, and pink eyes.
THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES,
THE MONSTER SERPENTS.
GRAND AQUARIA. Mammoth Bear.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY
CHARLES DANCE'S TWO COMEDIES,
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,
In which Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Browne, Mr. Norton, Mrs. Winkins and Miss Madeline Henriques will perform.
AND THE
OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,
Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Green, Miss Barrett, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Young, sustaining the principal characters.
TUESDAY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SANITARY COMMISSION,
on which occasion the entire receipts will be presented to that institution. Mr. Lester Wallack's play of
ROSEDALE
will be performed.
WEDNESDAY—MARRIED LIFE.
THURSDAY—Eighty-sixth night of ROSEDALE
FRIDAY,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE
SATURDAY—Eighty-seventh time of ROSEDALE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST .... Manager.
539 and 541 Broadway, between Prince and Spring-sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission, 25c.
TWELFTH WEEK
of unprecedented success of this Mammoth Zoological Enterprise.
IMMENSE CROWDS! IMMENSE CROWDS!!
daily visit this unparalleled exhibition, and are astonished and delighted by the overwhelming grandeur and gorgeous magnificence of the interior decorations. The birds and animals therein contained for beauty and variety surpass anything of the kind ever before seen on this continent.
A PAIR OF WHITE PEACOCKS,
recently imported from Germany, are as white as the driven snow, and the first of their kind ever seen in any country. Their tails form a magnificent plume which they elevate over their bodies at pleasure. Not one spot or a single dark shade tarnishes the dazzling whiteness of their plumage.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT are to be seen THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES with Elephants, Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c.
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.
Animals and birds of every variety and species to be seen at all hours.

PERHAM'S,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE,
TICKETS SELLING BY HUNDREDS!
CROWDED HOUSES
To witness the wonderful
STEREOSCOPTICON.
Surpassing in BRILLIANCY, NOVELTY and BEAUTY any exhibition of the kind ever known; and the
MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,
a superb and gigantic pictorial history of the war.
EVERY EVENING at 7½; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock: single admission, 25 cents; National Home tickets, admitting four, $1.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ OF NEW-YORK.

This Society will give their
ANNUAL GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL,
AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864.

The most extensive preparations have been made by the committee to render the ball one of the most attractive and brilliant of the season; the manifold carnival, jests and grand masquerade processions which will take place that evening, will make the ball particularly interesting. As on former occasions, Noll's double band has been engaged to perform alternately without interruption, excellent ball and promenade music. Mr. Charles Schwarz, caterer of the Liederkranz Hall, has taken charge of the restaurant, and to give all participants an ample chance to sup comfortably, the table will be set twice, at 11½ and at 1 o'clock.

To prevent overcrowding, only a limited number of tickets at $5 for one gentleman and ladies, will be issued, and these can be obtained only by way of introduction through the members of the Liederkranz, viz.:

O. OTTENDORFER, 17 Chatham-st.; WM. JELLINGHAUS, 14 Cooper Union; EUG. S. BALLIN, 21 Exchange-place; C. F. T. XTOR, 3 William-st.; G. VARRELMANN, 6 Hanover-st.; SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN, 39 Nassau-st.; H. STURN, 92 William-st.; H. MEYEN, 24 Forsyth-st; L. A. GRASSE, 320 Greenwich-st.; E. BREDT, 56 Barclay-st.; A. BRAUTIGAM, 21 Amity-st.; H. GEBHARD, 161 5th-av.; CHAS. E. DODGE, 84 Columbia-st.; O. SACKERSDORFF, 23 Broadway; FRED. KAPP, 122 Broadway; H. R. BALTZER, 50 Exchange-place; WM. PETERS, 25 William st.; C. F. SCHRAMME, 110 Pearl-st.; A. G. WOOD, Broad-st.; CARL AMANN, 105 Wall-st.; CHAS. HAUSELT, Beekman-st.; WM. STEINWAY, 82 Walker-st.; OTTO ERNST, 62 Bowery; H. C. F. KOCH, 314 Canal-st.; JACOB WINDMULLER, 6 Abingdon-square; E. SCHUBERTH, 98 Spring-st.

No tickets will be sold at the door, and none will be received which do not bear the name of the gentleman introduced and the member introducing. These tickets are, without exception, not transferable.

The check attached to each ticket must be retained by the holder and shown to the Committee on demand while in the ball-room.

Every person is required to unmask on entering the place, or while at the ball, should the Committee demand it. The strictest control will be maintained.
GEORGE NEMBACH, Secretary.

ARMY RELIEF BAZAAR BUILDINGS,
ACADEMY PARK, ALBANY, N. Y., Jan 18, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, through the Secretary of State, having generously donated to this Bazaar (which is to be held at Albany, in the month of February, A. D., 1864, in aid of the Sanitary Commission for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers,) the original draft of his FIRST EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, dated Sept. 22, A. D., 1862, the undersigned, a Special Committee appointed for that purpose, hereby give public notice that the said Proclamation will be sold by issuing a series of tickets, duly numbered from 1 to 5,000, at $1 for each ticket. The number of tickets issued not to exceed 5,000, but the issue may be limited to any less number in the discretion of the Committee. The drawing to be made by putting the various numbers or names of the purchasers of tickets sold in the same wheel used by the Provost-Marshal of the Fourteenth Congressional District of the State of New-York, in making the draft of soldiers for said district. The holder of the first ticket drawn will be entitled to the Proclamation.

The Proclamation is in the proper handwriting of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, excepting two interlineations in pencil made by William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and the formal heading and ending of the document, which are in the handwriting of the Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State. It is written on one side of four half sheets of foolscap paper, and can be seen and examined either in the Bazaar Buildings or in the Office of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in the State Hall, Albany.

This Proclamation is, in the opinion of the Committee, an autographic and historic treasure of more interest and importance even than the Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, which was only the necessary sequence of the September Proclamation.

Tickets can be obtained immediately by inclosing $1 for each ticket, with name and residence, to WILLIAM BARNES, Chairman of the Committee, Albany, N. Y. If any of our friends in Great Britain wish to compete for this valuable document, a contribution of four shillings sterling will give one chance for it; and all sums realized for exchange over $1 per ticket will, if desired, be given in shares to the British Museum. Mr. T. H. Barker, No. 41 John Dillon-st., Manchester, is solicited to act for Great Britain.
WILLIAM BARNES, GERRIT SMITH,
EDWARD C. DELAVAN, THOS. W. OLCOTT,
JOHN K. PORTER, WM. C. BRYANT,
JAMES A. BELL, Special Committee

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC STOCK WANTED—in lots of ten or twenty original shares. Any one desirous of selling, by naming the lowest price they will sell at, may find a purchaser by addressing MERCHANT, Box No. 1,962 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—FIVE BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, MADE by the Grand Rapids Gas Light Company of Michigan, dated Sept. 1, 1858, and payable on the 1st day of September, 1863, at the Atlantic Bank, in the City of Brooklyn, numbered from one to five, having been mislaid, lost or stolen, all persons are cautioned not to purchase the same, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of the bonds to the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.

LOST—IN 32D-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS., on Thursday last, about 5 P. M., a light colored MINK COLLAR. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it with G. M. ALLERTON, Esq., No. 147 East 33d-st., or J. A. GILBERT, No. 23 Park-row, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, 22D INST., IN THE 4 o'clock P. M. train, Hudson River Railroad, a MINK VICTORINE. Five dollars reward will be paid by leaving it with Mr. SHEARS, Yonkers depot, or at No. 24 Beekman-st.
L. LEIB.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Grand
FANCY DRESS BALL
of the above Society, will take place in an unusually grand and brilliant style, on
THURSDAY, Feb. 11 1864,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The different departments, including the Restaurant and the Orchestra, will be under the special superintendence of the most competent members of the Society, and no effort will be spared to combine comfort with that splendor which the Society flatters itself has always characterized its Balls.

Among other prominent gentlemen, Mr. Blondin and the Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, have kindly consented to be present, and perform some wonderful feats peculiar to their respective professions.

TICKETS THREE DOLLARS, admitting one Gentleman and two Ladies.
(Every additional Lady one dollar more.)

Can be procured from Members of the Society, or at the Music store of
Messrs. BEER & SCHIRMER,
No. 701 Broadway,
from 3 till 6 o'clock P. M., until the 10th of February.
THESE TICKETS ARE NOT TRANSFERABLE.
THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director .... Max Maretzek

The public and the patrons of the Opera are respectfully informed that the Director will reopen the Academy of Music for a season of
ITALIAN OPERA,
consisting of sixteen regular opera nights, which will take place during the coming month of February, 1864.
The first representation will be
ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock,
when will be produced Petrella's new and brilliant opera, in 4 acts of
IONE;
OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
with its splendid mise en scene,
AND THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.

Ione	Mme JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Nidia	Mlle. HENRIETTE SULZER
Glauco	Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Arbaces	Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Burbo	Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Salustio	Sig. Reichardt
Clodio	Herr Muller
Dirce	Mlle. Milner
Conductor	Sig. J. NUNO.

The regular opera nights of next week will be
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 6,
A GRAND MATINEE.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE LONDON TIMES,
speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation:

"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-Leave Man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

Oh! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare:

"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their malefaction."

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½; close at 10¾.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.
TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1864.
LE MARI A LA CAMPAGNE,
(Serious Family.)
Comedie in three acts by MM. Bayard and de Vailly.
LES FILS GAVET.
Folie Vaudeville in one act, by MM. Lehmann and Hugo.
Doors open at 7½; curtain will rise at 8 o'clock precisely.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4, benefit of ERNEST GRAVIER.
LE DEMI MONDE, Comedie in five acts, by M. Alexandre Dumas, fils.

Box office at No. 623 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager	Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager	Mr. B. A. Baker

MR. GABRIEL HARRISON'S
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1,
MARITANA.

Maritana	Mme Comte. Borchard
Don Jose	Mr. S. C. Campbell
Don Cæsar de Bazan	Mr W. Castle
King Charles II	Mr. Seguin
Lazarillo	Mis. Myers
Director	Mr. THEO. THOMAS

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON, NEW-YORK,
MARITANA,
with the same powerful caste.

PERHAM'S, NO 585 BROADWAY.
See the voluntary testimony of the heroes of ANTIETAM, CHANCELLORSVILLE, GETTYSBURGH, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, and a score of other hard-fought battle-fields, contained in the following card from the *Herald*:

HEADQUARTERS 102D N. Y. VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the officers of the 102d Regiment New-York Veteran Volunteers, after a visit to
PERHAM'S
STEREOSCOPTICON
AND
MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,
No. 585 Broadway, it was

Resolved, That their truthful fidelity to nature is correct, reminding us of our own participation therein; and that for this and the generosity of Mr. Perham we render our extreme thanks.
LEWIS R. STEGMAN, Captain,
Commanding 102d New-York, Chairman.
B. VAN BUREN, Captain, 102d New-York, Secretary.

GRAND CONCERT.
DEBUT IN AMERICA OF
MR. ALFRED H. PEASE, PIANIST.

Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE would announce his first Grand Concert, to take place at Dodworth's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1864, on which occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
MRS. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, Soprano;
HERR HABLEMANN, Tenor;
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

EDUCATION, HYGIENIC REGENERATION.

Forming of new classes of Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S celebrated system of MODERN GYMNASTICS and CALISTHENICS, adapted to ladies, gentlemen, and for children of four years old and upward, also to invalids, at his Gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av., No. 837 Broadway, corner 22d-st. Special departments for instruction and practice of skating, and fencing with all kinds of arms, and of sparring.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman	$5
Season tickets for ladies	3
Season tickets for boys under 15 years	3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

LECTURES.

INAUGURATION EXERCISES OF
BRYANT & STRATTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
ADDRESS BY PETER COOPER.

The public exercises connected with the opening of the new rooms of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in the Mortimer block, corner of Broadway, 22d-st., and 5th-av., will take place at the College Rooms on THURSDAY EVENING of the present week. Feb. 4.

The exercises will be of a varied and interesting nature; the address to be delivered by Peter Cooper, Esq.

The proprietors of the institution take this occasion to return their sincere thanks to their patrons and friends, and to extend a cordial invitation to all to be present upon the occasion above announced, believing that an examination of the greatly increased facilities in connection with the new apartments will more than justify the removal from the Cooper Institute.
BRYANT & STRATTON.

MUSICAL.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 558 Broadway.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No 481 Broadway.

13 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES FOR sale at $200 each; all new and warranted for three years. Call at the manufactory, No. 143 East 23d-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, FIFTEEN hands three inches high, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. D. WILSON. The horses are sound and kind in every respect. Can be seen at the stable, 302 9th-st.

THE NAVAL CONTROVERSY.

Speed of American Vessels—Utility of New Inventions—Note from Mr. Baird.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of the 27th inst., Mr. DICKERSON has another letter, in which he makes some remarks about my former communication, which appeared in your paper, and he has thought proper to say some things about me personally. On Mr. DICKERSON'S account, I wish that much of what he has written had been more to his credit. And, as I think that a great part of what he has seen fit to write is of no consequence, to such part I will make no allusion.

Mr. DICKERSON undertakes to show, through my own statement, the great difficulties which oppose American inventors, and which makes the progress of improvements slower than it should be. The statement to which Mr. DICKERSON refers, applies to the reference I made "to the frequent calls I have had of the zealous advocates of patent improvements, who make exaggerated statements," and to his assertion, "that if the Sickles cut-off was taken from the engine of the *Kin-Kiang*, and any other substituted, she would for the same power consume one-fourth more coal; that I regarded that as an exaggerated statement." Now, Sir, if a man has a good improvement which he desires to introduce, this is no reason why he should over-state its merits. No good invention requires this, and no permanent good results from it, but just the reverse. Those who urge patent improvements by misrepresentation, build on an insecure foundation, and eventually find themselves, and those who relied on them, disappointed; and they thus put obstacles in the way of others.

In connection with the vessels and the machinery for the vessels which I construct, I use patent improvements of others (as well as my own) more or less, always. For example: In the steamship *Havana*, which started on her first trip about two weeks ago, connected with the hull and machinery I have used nine or ten patent improvements, two of these my own patents. In some instances, I have been the first to introduce and try the patent improvements of parties who had made unsuccessful efforts with others to have their patents tried. Among those, I give as an instance "LIGHTHILL'S Decalorator," which is now being extensively used on board of vessels; also, "ANDERSON'S Gyroscopic Marine Governor." I make these statements to show Mr. DICKERSON'S mistaken assumption, and that inventors and others may know my views and what course I have followed in such cases. Mr. DICKERSON has thought fit to intimate that I could not draw out his valve-gear nor explain its principle. As regards my ability to do the one or the other, I think it unnecessary to say anything further than this. A man's ability will be estimated by what he has accomplished, and by the position he has acquired and retained; and to this test the public may look in forming an estimate of the abilities of Mr. DICKERSON and myself. But when Mr. DICKERSON brings forward so strongly the fact that he considers it a great difficulty to draw out and explain his valve-gear, and that he considers it necessary always to attend on trial-trips to regulate his machine, he furnishes a strong argument for those who regard his machine as intricate and as lacking the simplicity and reliability which should be a characteristic of all the parts of the machinery of sea-going vessels.

Now, Mr. Editor, Mr. DICKERSON'S first article about the *Kin Kiang* was to accommodate the Secretary of the Navy with a race; but, although he has failed to carry out his intention in this case, I have a suggestion to make for another "race," which I think can be easily arranged if Mr. DICKERSON will come up to the mark. My suggestion is this: Mr. DICKERSON has got up the machinery for a splendid first-class steam yacht; a yacht designed to make the voyage to Europe. Mr. DICKERSON had a *carte blanche* to put in such machinery as he judged best. He was not kept apart from the owners by a middleman, so that there is no person to come in and claim or divide the honors with him. Yachts are lying idle the greater part of the time, and as racing is one of the special purposes for which they are built, I presume Mr. DICKERSON can readily have the owner's consent to allow his vessel to be used for a race. Then it seems to me from the readiness with which the Navy Department responded to his call for a race with the *Kin Kiang*, that there will be no doubt about their coming forward with a vessel for a friendly trial of speed. Besides, the race would be free from the objections Mr. DICKERSON urged against the race between the *Eutaw* and the *Kin Kiang*. The race I propose, let it be with one of the sloops or gunboats constructed on those plans which Mr. DICKERSON has so frequently condemned. The problem would just be this: Mr. DICKERSON asserts that the naval vessels constructed on Mr. ISHERWOOD'S plans and ideas are slow and don't go. He (Mr. DICKERSON,) having constructed the machinery for a vessel on his own plans, brings her out alongside of a vessel with machinery on Mr. ISHERWOOD'S plans. They start together, and the result is, the demonstration of which of the two constructs machinery on the better plan. Now, as this would, no doubt, be quite interesting to the public, I will take the liberty of asking Secretary FOX if he will come up to the mark and have one of the vessels of the ISHERWOOD sloop or gunboat class on hand for this race. I do not ask Mr. DICKERSON, as I infer from his former promptness that he is ready without being asked.

The public remember with pride and pleasure the well-deserved reputation earned by GEORGE STEERS in the race with the yacht *America*, which of itself, without the aid of previous and subsequent specimens of his great genius, would have placed his name among the first on the list of the great shipbuilders of the world. Let Mr. DICKERSON come out with his yacht and show that he is the GEORGE STEERS of steamship engineering. JOHN BAIRD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

Mr. Dickerson vs. Capt. Boggs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Capt. BOGGS, in to-day's TIMES, says that I did not answer his letter correcting my statement made in a note to the text of my speech at Washington, in which I attributed his "shore duty" to the fact that he had offended the Navy Department by expressing his dissatisfaction with the *Sacramento*, and he accuses me of discourtesy for that omission. I regret exceedingly that any such conflict of opinion should exist between Capt. BOGGS and myself as to the proper course for a "gentleman" to pursue under the circumstances of this case; but after reading his publication I still think I was right in not answering his note. And my reason was, and is, that it was couched in such peremptory language as to deprive me of the privilege of answering it at all, which I certainly should have been happy to do if I could have done it with any degree of self-respect. I am sorry to differ with Capt. BOGGS (whose gallant services have justly entitled him to the admiration of the country) on a point of etiquette; but I think that the tone of command which is very proper on the quarter-deck was hardly appropriate to this occasion. I expressed this opinion to Capt. BOGGS' friend, (who was my author for all I said in print,) a gentleman of high character here, and I hoped that Capt. BOGGS would have acted on the suggestion and withdrawn his note, so that I might have made the explanations which would have entirely justified me in all I had said; but he prefers to appeal to a newspaper controversy, which I regret we cannot avoid.

As to the speed of the *Sacramento*, I presume Capt. BOGGS will not say that she went eleven and a half knots an hour by observation *from one noon to another, or from one known point to another*; and any measure of speed by throwing a "log" while the ship runs for a few minutes fast, is about as reliable as it would be to get the speed of a horse by holding a watch while a driver strikes him with a whip, under the sting of which he jumps a few yards. Capt. BOGGS must excuse me for saying that I think it more probable that his "log line" deceived him than that his ship went faster than the wheel which drove it, as she must have done, at least a mile an hour, to have gone *eleven and a half knots with sixty revolutions*.

Yours truly, E. N. DICKERSON.

ANOTHER RAID BY BURGLARS.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock, Thursday morning, two burglars effected an entrance to the store of Mr. PETER MICHAELS, No. 761 Sixth-avenue, by means of a "jimmy" and false keys. They ransacked the premises for some time, selecting such goods as most suited them, and were about to take them away when their noise aroused the proprietor. The latter at once ran toward them shouting for the police. Whereupon one of the burglars drew a revolver and threatened to shoot him if he made any more noise. MICHAELS seized a musket and tried to fire upon them, but the weapon missed its aim. He was then at their mercy. They fired three shots from pistols in rapid succession, and then fled down Forty-third street. One of them, named QUINN, was afterward arrested by Officer MOONEY, and committed for examination. Fortunately Mr. MICHAELS was uninjured.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Scientific.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The regular weekly meeting was held on Thursday evening, Jan. 28, S. D. TILLMAN, Esq., Chairman, presiding.

During the hour devoted to miscellaneous business the Chairman presented his usual weekly summary of scientific intelligence. The first subject presented was M. PARTEUR'S memoir to the French Academy of Science upon the must of grapes. As oxygen is the active principle of vinification, considered apart from fermentation, it is proposed to force air very slowly into the sweet juice, and thus, by aeration, turn new wine into old.

The application of Artesian boring horizontally into the sides of Nevada Mountains for the purpose of discovering metallic veins, was alluded to. Also, the use of the electric light, produced by revolving magnets, for light-houses.

ACETIC FERMENTATION.

According to M. BLONDEAU, it is not the result of physiological action. The mother of vinegar has the power of transferring oxygen to alchol, so as to turn it into acetic acid by virtue of the membranous state. The same effect can be produced by paper treated with sulphuric acid. This seems to be a useful application of the osmose principles.

COBALT COLORS.

After giving the process for making the cobalt yellow by means of hyponitric acid and potash, the Chairman gave an account of all the cobalt colors and the proces for making THENARD'S blue and RINMANN'S green.

SILVERING GLASS.

Many persons having failed to silver glass by the soda and sugar process as published, the full method as practiced by Mr. JOSEPH DIXON, of this Institute, was given. This art is of great importance in preparing reflectors for astronomical purposes.

Mr. WIARD, who happened to be present, by invitation of the Chairman, gave a description of the gunboats being built by him for the United States Government, one of which—the *General Burnside*—is now lying at the pier foot of 21st-st., East River. The regular subject

OCEAN CURRENTS.

Rev. CHARLES G. ADAMS, of Manhattanville, read a paper on the origin, extent and operations of the Gulf Stream, which occupied about an hour. After alluding to the fact that Dr. FRANKLIN first directed attention to the action of the gulf stream, and giving briefly his own and other views as to its origin, he presented an interesting account of the Antarctic current, which moves from the South into the Indian Ocean, passes between Madagascar and the eastern coast of Africa, doubles the Cape of Good Hope, moves northward along the coast of Guinea, afterward unites with [currents from the north, and moves westward on the Equator until it reaches the American Continent, where it separates into two streams, one passing southward and the other northward. After receiving the waters of the Amazon and Orinoco, the north stream enters the Gulf of Mexico, and, making a complete circuit, emerges between the Keys of Florida and Cuba, and again moves northward. The reverend gentleman stated that he had resided for a long time in Florida, and had daily watched the action of the stream, noted its high temperature, and observed the vast deposits thrown up by it. After relating his personal observations, he proceeded to give his theory of the action of ocean currents, which differs widely from the opinions of eminent geologists, in making these currents the principal cause of the formation of islands and continents. His remarks were listened to with respectful attention by many who could not accept his deductions, and at the close he received general applause.

Mr. NASH followed, giving some geological objections to the theory of the lecturer. Prof. EVERETT and Dr. PARMELEE took exception to some chemical statements. Mr. ENOS STEVENS did not believe the rotation of the earth was the cause of the equatorial currents, and alluded to the demonstrations of LAPLACE upon this subject.

The Chairman remarked that this association desired facts more than theories. The phenomena relating to ocean currents presented by the lecturer, are of very great interest, and in this connection he would allude to the observations of the equatorial current of the Pacific, made by Lieut. BENT, U. S. N., several years since. There is a vast movement of waters, extending from the Tropic of Cancer on the north, to Capricorn, nearly 3,000 miles; it sweeps westward until it is split into innumerable streams by the Polynesian Islands. One of these streams moves northward along the east coast of Formosa and Japan to the chain of islands south of the Gulf of Yeddo, when it has a velocity of about 80 miles a day. This stream is called the Kuro-Siwo, and corresponds to our Gulf stream. Between Formosa and the Majico-Sima Islands its width is about 100 miles, it expands until opposite the Loo Choo and Bonin Islands, where it is about 500 miles wide. It sets to the eastward, and its warm influence extends to the northwest coast of North America, favorably affecting the climate, as the gulf stream does that of the western coast of Europe. The subject of ocean currents is one of profound interest. For nearly all our knowledge of the minor currents on the Atlantic coast we are indebted to the Coast Survey, under the direction of Prof. BACHE.

The hour for adjourning having arrived, it was resolved to discuss at the next meeting, the second Thursday in February, "Wave and Sidal Forces, and their useful Application." After passing an unanimous vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. ADAMS, the association adjourned.

NOTE.—On Thursday evening next, the regular quarterly meeting of the American Institute will be held. As this is the last meeting of the year, and the meeting at which officers are nominated for the ensuing year, it behooves all members who are interested in the welfare of the Institute to attend, and by their action place only such men upon the ticket as will alike be an honor to the Institute and to the City which gave it birth.

The Public Markets.

PRESENT VALUATION OF FIVE OF OUR MOST IMPORTANT MARKETS, THE INCOME DERIVED FROM, AND THE COST OF SUPPORTING THEM IN 1863.

In answer to a resolution of inquiry, Comptroller BRENNAN has transmitted to the Board of Aldermen the following statements in regard to Washington and West Washington, Franklin, Fulton and Jefferson markets:

STATEMENT OF THE VALUATION OF THE GROUND OCCUPIED AS SITES, VIZ.:

Washington Market	$385,000
West Washington Market	500,000
Franklin Market	30,000
Fulton Market	210,000
Jefferson Market	30,000

The total valuation of ground is $[illegible], a portion of which is used for Civil and Police Courts.

STATEMENT OF RENT AND INCOME RECEIVED, WITH THE SOURCES OF THE SAME, FOR 1862 AND 1863.

1862.—Washington Market.		
Market fees and rents	$35,376 59	
Market cellar rents	2,400 00	—$37,777 34
West Washington Market.		
Market rent and fees	$57,508 24	
Dock and slip rent	12,900 00	— 70,408 24
Fulton Market.		
Market rent and fees	$14,791 52	
Market cellar rent	8,949 47	— 23,740 99
Franklin Market.		
Market rent and fees	$818 00	
Market cellar rent	1,767 19	— 2,585 19
Jefferson Market.		
Market rent and fees	$2,964 45	
Drill-room over market	1,000 00	— 3,964 45
Total		$138,476 21
1863—Washington Market.		
Market rent and fees	$39,511 93	
Market cellar rents	4,615 00	—$44,126 93
West Washington Market.		
Market rent and fees	$66,471 43	
Dock and slip rent	13,025 00	—$79,496 43
Fulton Market.		
Market rent and fees	$19,210 53	
Market cellar rents	12,353 80	—$31,564 33
Franklin Market.		
Market rent and fees	$942 50	
Market cellar rent	2,137 50	— $3,080 00
Jefferson Market.		
Market rent and fees	$3,326 80	
Drill-room	1,000 00	— $4,326 80
Total		$162,594 49

STATMENT SHOWING THE EXPENSES OF EACH MARKET DURING THE YEAR 1863 FOR LIGHTING, CLEANING AND REPAIRS.

	Lighting.	Cleaning.	Repairs.
Washington Market	$1,797 71	$1,560	$2,656 85
West Washingt'n Mark't	1,797 71	1,680	2,656 85
Fulton Market	2,041 65	1,500	667 52
Jefferson Market	931 96	505	573 29
Franklin Market	931 96	84	15 30
Total	$1,771 32	$5,329	$3,912 96
Grand total			$14,013 28

STATEMENT OF SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

Washington Market	Clerks	$2,500 00
Washington Market	Collectors	2,400 00
West Washington Market	Clerks	1,250 00
West Washington Market	Collectors	1,000 00
Fulton Market	Clerks	1,650 00
Fulton Market	Collectors	1,200 00
Jefferson Market	Clerks	730 00
Jefferson Market	Collectors	570 00
Franklin Market	Clerks	547 50
Proportion of salaries of Superint's of Markets		2,500 00
Total		$14,277 50

The Comptroller expresses confidence that the receipts from these markets this year will be made to exceed last year's receipts by at least $25,000.

Mr. Carr Not Up to Time.

THOMAS M. CARR, the late Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, having failed to appear before the Aldermanic Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, to testify to the charges he has made against the City Inspector's Department, after being twice notified to come before the committee, the Common Council, it is believed, will give the committee power to send for persons and papers, by which the committee may compel his attendance.

The Express Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AT CHAMBERS—BEFORE JUDGE CARDOZO.

STEPHEN T. CLARK AGAINST JAMES BROOKS AND ERASTUS BROOKS.—The court heard further argument on this case on Friday. Mr. CRAM said that there was one other reason that he wished to present to the court why the sale of this paper could take place.

By the showing of the other side, the essence of a paper was often in its editors; it was claimed that the *Express* would be nothing without the Brookses; yet JAMES BROOKS, one of the Receivers of the court, was absent in Washington, and could not and did not attend to his duties. Mr. CRAM reviewed the testimony of the various witnesses in the case in relation to the affidavits of FILLY, the Advertising Clerk. He said that the witness had sworn to 25 gratuitous advertisements. These were not put in because the advertisers were poor; it was because the paper was losing its custom, and they put them in to hide the nakedness. He hoped the court would not protract the painful spectacle of the Court of Common Pleas, publishing the New-York *Express*. The great point that he pressed was that the court should not conduct this political paper. Decision reserved.

Trial by Court-Martial of Officers of Gen. Spinola's Brigade.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The court-martial for the trial of officers connected with Gen. SPINOLA'S Brigade was again resumed at the old Police Headquarters. Lieut. WM. M. COLE, the accused, was charged with having mustered into the service of the United States two negroes named ANTHONY RIKER and JOSEPH WHITE, both of whom were unable to do the duty of soldiers. After some cross-examination by Mr. NELSON TAYLOR, the counsel for the defence, the Court adjourned to Wednesday next, at 10 A. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL AFFRAY IN A DRINKING SALOON—ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER MAN SEVERELY INJURED.—A severe fight occurred on Friday night in a liquor-store in Water-street, which was subsequently adjourned to the street, and resulted in the death of a man named ALBERT COLEMAN. It appears that deceased was with some friends drinking in some of the saloons in Water-street, and that a man named DOYLE, an acquaintance of his, was also drinking in CHRISTY'S saloon. While thus engaged, four men, named MCCLUSKEY, MEYERS, CHRISTHOFFER and one unknown came in, one of them assaulting DOYLE by striking him a powerful blow on the head. He ran into the street, followed by the assailant. In about ten minutes ALBERT COLEMAN came running back into the saloon, covered with blood, and exclaiming I am killed. An officer was called and arrested CHARLES MEYERS, but the others escaped. The wounded man was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died. Coroner NAUMAN held an inquest upon the body, and the evidence shows that the parties had an encounter in the street, which resulted as above stated. The jury rendered a verdict that "deceased came to his death by fracture of the skull by a blow inflicted by JOHN MCCLUSKEY, CHARLES MEYERS, or one of two others whose names are unknown to them. They further believe GEORGE CHRISTHOFFER to be an accessory after the fact." MEYERS and CHRISTHOFFER, being the only ones in custody, were locked up. MEYERS says he is a boatman, 29 years of age, a native of Ireland and lives at No. 344 Water-street. He claims to be entirely innocent; says he was not present when deceased was clubbed, and that he never saw him until he saw him dead at the hospital. Deceased was a boatman, 22 years of age, and a native of Canajoharie, Montgomery County, New-York.

FALL OF A BUILDING IN BRIDGE-STREET—A MAN BURIED UNDER THE RUINS.—At about 5 o'clock last evening the gable end of the six-story building No. 3 Bridge-street, gave way and fell into the street with a terrific crash, burying under the ruins a man named JOHN QUINLAN, and a horse and wagon. The crash came very suddenly and carried with it a greater portion of the building. The building was occupied as a storage warehouse by JOHN R. MULLARY, and was packed with a large quantity of flour in barrels, and grain in bags. Fortunately, all the workmen employed on the premises escaped injury. About half an hour after the crash, the police succeeded in extricating the body of QUINLAN. When taken out he was found to be quite dead. He was a married man, and resided at the corner of Rector and Greenwich streets. This is the only loss of life as far as ascertained, as no person having business in the establishment is reported missing. The police of the First Precinct are now in possession of the premises, and have formed barricades at each end of the street to keep the crowd back, as the building is now in a very dangerous condition and the rest of it may fall at a moment's notice. The cause of the casualty was the weakness of the building and the large quantity of goods stored there.

THE HOP AT THE METROPOLITAN.—On Thursday evening a most enjoyable "Hop"—the annual one—took place at the Metropolitan. It was given by the Messrs. LELAND to the guests of the house, a limited number of invitations beyond them being extended. Some five hundred were present, and the company was select and brilliant. Dancing was engaged in the upper dining-room, and a supper, spread with all the taste and liberality of the LELANDS, was engaged in the lower one. The hospitality and welcome of the hosts, which characterized the affair, were its pleasantest features. The ladies were dressed in exquisite taste, and models of rich yet simple elegance. The festivities continued many hours into the morning of yesterday, and to all were of such a nature as to be most pleasantly remembered. Among those present were Maj.-Gen. MCDOWELL and staff, Maj.-Gen. HARTSUFF and staff, Gen. SPINOLA, Gen. HAYES, Commodore WORDEN and other prominent military and naval men.

A SECOND JACK SHEPPARD.—FRANCIS ANDERSON, *alias* POWERS, was yesterday sent back to Sing Sing Prison, from which stronghold he escaped a short time since. During the time that has intervened since he broke jail, he committed some depredations in Westchester County, and was committed to the jail at White Plains, from which he escaped. He then enlisted as a soldier, and was sent to Staten Island. At that place he was frequently put in the guard-house, but broke out every time, and was ultimately sent to the Richmond County Jail. Officer FRASER, hearing of him and knowing him to be an escaped convict, went to Richmond County and brought him to this City, where he was confined in the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, from which place he nearly escaped. Yesterday morning he was taken back to Sing Sing as above stated.

EASTERN DIVISION, BELT RAILROAD.—The cars on the Eastern Division of the Belt Railroad have been running for the past few days. Its present terminus is at Thirty-seventh-street and First-avenue. The running of the road in the narrow and crowded sections of the route has been attended with considerable annoyance, the loading and unloading of teams causing obstructions and delays. These, however, will be obviated. Ex-City Marshal ABRAHAM BROWN has been appointed Superintendent of the road, and in his appointment the company have done wisely, enhancing both their interest and their popularity.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—A meeting was held on Thursday, at the rooms of the Christian Alliance, New-York University, in respect to the suffering condition of a large number of our soldiers' families. Cases were described, mostly among the better class, who were in great need, and who deserve immediate relief. Rev. Mr. GOSS stated that his attention had been called of late to this class through the medical department. It was the unanimous opinion that something should be done to meet the cases of want not reached by other agencies. Another meeting is to be held this evening, at the Cooper Institute, when Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE and Gen. ANDERSON will be present.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' EXCHANGE.—At the first annual election for officers of this association the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing term: For President, JOHN T. CONOVER; for Vice-President, Jed. Frye; For Secretary, Peter A. Lehman, for Treasurer, John E. Hoagland; for Trustees, John M. Dodd, Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., Geo. R. Jackson, Henry Wilson, Havilah N. Smith, Joshua S. Peck, Thomas Crane; for Inspectors of Election, Frederick H. Gross, Charles Shultz, William Brennan.

QUITE AN EXCITEMENT.—Quite an excitement was created in Broadway, above Houston-st., Friday evening, by pedestrians seeing a man knocked down, hearing him utter an unearthly yell and then lie quiet as a lamb, his assailant making off. He was in the middle of the street, and dozens hastened to his assistance. He was carried to the sidewalk, and thence into one of the music saloons. It proved to be "Poughkeepsie JAKE," or "DICK," a character well-known to the Police, and who has spent some time at Sing Sing. He had been struck by a slung-shot, by one of his own kind, the opinion is.

FIRE-DEPARTMENT.—A meeting of the Board of Representatives and of the Board of Engineers and Foremen of the New-York Fire Department, will be held at Firemen's Hall, this evening, at 8 o'clock, to take action with regard to the Metropolitan Fair. From the ready manner in which the brave firemen have taken hold of this matter, and the willingness they have displayed to assist to the best of their ability, it is probable this will be a very large and enthusiastic meeting, and doubtless action will be taken which will reflect great credit upon the department.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.—The Loyal League Club of this City have already raised the Second Regiment of New-York Colored Troops to its maximum number of 1,010 men. This was done in a little over 20 days, the Secretary of War only according his permission on the 4th of January. The Twenty-sixth has not been swindled so grossly as the Twentieth was, as the Loyal League Club discovered how the men were being imposed upon by "runners," and took steps to prevent it. Both regiments are now quartered on Riker's Island.

THE ROSE HILL SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT lately tendered his gratuitous services in behalf of the above association at Niblo's. The Secretary has sent the following note in reference thereto: JANUARY 17, 1864.

MR. STEPHEN MASSETT—*Dear Sir*: The ladies of the Rose Hill Soldiers' Relief Association desire me to return their sincere and hearty thanks for your gratuitous services and interesting entertainment. The soldiers, too, will ever think of you with love and gratitude, in giving them many delicacies which the poor invalid so much requires. Very truly,

Mrs. C. S. WESTCOTT, Secretary.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Last evening the Teachers' Association of this City, held their regular annual meeting in the building of the Board of Education, corner of Elm and Grand streets. After ample justice had been done to an excellent collation, appropriate speeches were made by Professor NICHOLS, President of the Association; Mr. CURTIS, Ex-President of the Board of Education; Professor DAVIES and others. Among the toasts given was that of the "Press," which was duly acknowledged.

RESIGNED.—On Sunday morning last the congregation of the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur-streets, bid farewell to their faithful friend and minister, Rev. JAMES B. HARDENBURGH, D. D. The transfer of the church into other hands by the owner, for a benevolent object, obliged the reverend gentleman's withdrawal, a measure which ere long his old age and infirmities, induced by a life of unremitting labor in his calling, would have rendered necessary.

THE FIRST EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—President LINCOLN has presented to the Army Relief Bazaar, which will be held in Albany next month, in aid of the Sanitary Commission, the original draft of the famous Proclamation. Five thousand tickets, numbered, will be sold at $1 each, placed in a wheel, and the first drawn takes the draft. WM. BARNES, Chairman of the Committee, if addressed with the $1 inclosed, at Albany, will forward a ticket.

STREET-CLEANING.—City Inspector BOOLE, with characteristic promptness and energy, has taken the utmost advantage of the fine weather prevailing to give the streets a good cleaning. A short continuance of favorable weather will enable him to place the streets in as cleanly a condition as they were last Summer. Particular attention has been paid to the improvement of the narrow streets down town, that were recently a good deal obstructed by accumulations of ice and snow.

A MAN SCALDED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held on Thursday by Coroner RANNEY on the body of JOHN HAFFNER, a native of Germany, aged 33 years, who died from scalds accidentally received on the 25th inst., by accidentally falling into a boiler of hot beer, at the brewery of Mr. STEVENSON, No. 467 Tenth-avenue. The deceased was an employe in the establishment. He died soon after the occurrence.

TWO STABLES BURNED.—About 2 o'clock on Thursday morning a fire occurred in some stables rear of No. 68 Oliver-street, occupied by Mr. HALIHAN. They were entirely consumed. Loss about $500. The damage done to No. 82 Catharine-street, adjoining, was about $300. The latter is fully insured in the St. Nicholas, Relief and Stuyvesant Insurance Companies.

FIRE IN A VARNISH FACTORY.—About half-past 9 o'clock Thursday evening a fire occurred in a varnish factory at No. 380 West Twelfth-street, owned by E. KOLMAN. Damage to stock $1,500. No insurance. The fire was caused by pouring benzine into a pot of hot varnish. One of the workmen was badly injured by being burned.

THE MAMMOTH STEERS.—BRYAN LAWRENCE'S fat steers *United States* and *Gen. Grant*, now slaughtered, weighed:

United States—Four quarters: 700; 668; 511; 519; —2,398; hide, 130; fat, 262;—2,790. *Gen. Grant*—Four quarters: 606; 588; 461; 445;—2,100; hide, 159; fat, 292;—2,551. Live weight was 6,540.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTEENTH-STREET.—About 3 o'clock, Thursday morning, a fire occurred in the establishment of Messrs. MORRISON & CARR, No. 272 West Thirteenth-street, known as the New-York City Pottery. It was damaged to the amount of about $1,500. No insurance.

RESIGNED.—On Saturday Mr. SIMON MEYER, an assistant clerk to Mr. VALENTINE, of the Common Council, since 1857, resigned his position. The prospect of a more lucrative appointment is said to have induced him to resign the berth he had filled through so many years and successive boards.

AN ADDRESS BY PETER COOPER, ESQ.—PETER COOPER, Esq., is to deliver an address at the opening of the new rooms of Messrs. BRYANT & STRATTON'S Mercantile College, in the Mortimer-block, corner of Broadway, Twenty-second-street and Fifth-avenue, on Thursday evening next. See advertisement.

RECEPTION OF THE ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES.—Companies A and B of the Seventy-first Regiment are directed, by order of Col. TRAFFORD, to assemble at the Armory to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the Ellsworth Zouave Battalion.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS.—The recent contracts for cleaning the streets of the Western District of Brooklyn were awarded to three or four men. The work in some of the wards is progressing during this fine weather; but in others the contractor appears to do little or nothing. Complaints in relation to the condition of the Tenth and Twelfth Wards have already been made to the Mayor, and special officers have been directed to ascertain the facts, from which it appears that two or three men, with a cart, are placed in locations which have not been cleaned for a year, and where the dirt is in some cases heaped up several feet high. With such a small force it will take another year to place a single Ward in decent condition. The Mayor expresses his determination to enforce the contracts, and with that view is ascertaining the condition in which the streets are in, so that he can compel the delinquents to do their duty. One of the Aldermen has already notified His Honor that if something was not done soon for his Ward he would order the work to be done, and make the expense a charge against the contractor.

DARING BURGLARY.—The residence of M. F. GALE, No. 221 Fort Green Place, was entered by means of false keys, on Monday last, between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, during the temporary absence of the family, and robbed of silverware valued at $175. The house was ransacked from top to bottom, and bureau and other drawers broken open and their contents scattered about in the greatest confusion. The police were promptly notified at the time, but of course no arrests have been made. On Wednesday afternoon another house in the same block was robbed of silverware, but we did not learn the particulars. As the police are determined that the people shall not know how many burglaries have been committed in Brooklyn, they, as usual, failed to make any report of the above cases to headquarters.

SUDDEN DEATH ON A FERRY-BOAT.—On Thursday noon, Mr. GEORGE REDFIELD, while crossing the river in a Wall-street ferry-boat, was taken suddenly ill, and died in a few minutes thereafter. The deceased was a sailmaker by trade, 38 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child, residing at No. 11 Furman-street. The cause of death was disease of the heart, in accordance with which, a verdict was rendered by the Coroner's Jury.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—A special election for Alderman in the Tenth Ward of Brooklyn will be held on Tuesday next, 2d day of February. The Union candidate is ALEXANDER L. VAN BUREN, Esq., for many years a highly esteemed and respected resident of the Ward.

Williamsburgh.

ROBBERY.—The store of Mr. JOHN GERGEN, corner of South-first and First-streets, Brooklyn, E. D., was entered on Wednesday night and robbed of a quantity of hams and pork. The robbers were discovered yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, by Sergeant DOUGHTY, of the Forty-fifth Precinct Police, and one of them, named GEO. MULRONY, was secured with two large bags of the stolen articles. Justice COLOHAN sent him to the Grand Jury. The other thief escaped.

PRESENTATIONS.—The W. M. of Cassia Lodge F. A. M., Brooklyn, E. D., was presented on Wednesday evening with a gold-mounted cane. His wife received a silver cake basket; both presents came from members of the Lodge.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS was presented with a Master's jewel by the members of the Hyatt Lodge, on Wednesday evening. It consists of a golden medal appropriately inscribed.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.—Mrs. MARGARET SIMPSON was before Justice COLOHAN, Thursday morning, charged with kidnapping ELLA NEWMAN, aged 11 years, while at school in Greenpoint. The mother of the child is charged with living illicitly with a man named LAWMASTERS, and the taking of the girl is said to have been done at the request of the father. Case adjourned.

TILL TAPPING.—Officer DUFFY, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, yesterday arrested a boy named CHAS. RETZER, charged with tapping the till of a butcher for whom he was at work, at the corner of Grand and Eleventh-streets.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPT TO PERSONATE A HUSBAND, AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A man named HENRY F. MAAKENS, residing at Union Hill, was arrested by Capt. MONK, of the Hoboken Police, yesterday, and taken before Judge POPE on a charge of violently assaulting and beating Mrs. MARGARET MOLL. It appears from the affidavit of Mrs. MOLL, that late on the night of the 27th inst. she was awakened by a violent kicking and knocking on the door of the house opposite, occupied by HENRY SOMERS, and also by the wife of said SOMERS, screaming and calling for help. Mrs. MOLL opened the window and looking across the street recognized MAAKENS, and asked him what he was doing. Accused used abusive language in reply and told Mrs. SOMERS that he was her husband, and demanded that she should let him in. Mrs. MOLL dressed herself and went down to the front door, when MAAKENS crossed over, and seizing hold of her hair, pulled several tufts out, and beat and kicked her in a violent manner until her husband came to her assistance. It appears that that night MAAKENS and SOMERS attended a German ball in the neighborhood, and the former took advantage of the husband's absence to gain admittance to the house. The accused was held to bail to appear for trial.

VERDICT OF CENSURE.—An inquest on the body of a boy, named THOMAS MORAN, who was killed by being run over by the cars of the New-Jersey Railroad, at Prospect-street crossing, Jersey City, was concluded before Coroner FARREL on Wednesday night. The verdict of the jury was that they believe the railroad company is responsible for the death of said boy in not having their crossing properly guarded, and in running their trains through the city at a greater rate of speed than the city ordinance permits. Also, as the Common Council permits railroad trains to run through the city, in violation of that ordinance, to the great danger of citizens, they present the New-Jersey Railroad Company to the Grand Jury for their careful consideration.

A COUNT IN TROUBLE.—FREDERICK WYNEKEN, a prepossessing young man, 19 years of age, said to be a German Count, who resides in Bloomfield-street, Hoboken, was arrested on Friday, by Capt. MONK, on complaint of Mr. MILLER, charging him with indecent exposure of his person. It is alleged that on the 26th inst., and on various other occasions for several weeks past, the accused, who occupies a rear room with windows, extending nearly to the floor, has been in the habit of standing in front of his window in a nearly nude state, and in view of a number of families whose houses front on Washington-street. The Count, on being taken before Judge POPE, was required to enter into $200 bonds to appear and answer any indictment that may be found against him.

A LUNATIC WANDERING IN THE STREETS.—An unknown man, a lunatic, was found wandering in the streets of Hoboken, Thursday, and was taken in custody by the police. He is a German, about 30 years of age, and respectably dressed, having on a black coat and vest, gray pants and dark cloth cap.

ROBBERY.—Two boys, named THOMAS MACK and MICHAEL DONOVAN, were arrested in Jersey City, Thursday, on a charge of breaking into Mr. PARKER'S Brass Foundry, No. 32 Railroad-avenue, and stealing therefrom about 60 pounds of brass moulding. A portion of the property was found secreted under a stable.

MISSING.—A man named JOHN MANDEVILLE, a deck hand on one of the Jersey City ferry-boats, went to New-York to make some purchases on Tuesday, since which time he has not been heard of. His friends have fears for his safety.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named MCFARLIN, while standing on the steps at the Newkirk House, Hudson City, on Thursday evening, fell backwards down the stoop, and sustained injuries which caused his death during the night. Deceased was a sober and industrious man, and was employed as a night watchman at the tunnel.

COLLISION.—On Friday afternoon, as one of Mr. SPEER'S truck wagons, heavily loaded, was crossing the railroad at the upper end of the depot in Jersey City, the vehicle was caught by a train backing down, and crushed against the depot.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 30.—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool.*—Miss J. E. Mathey, Miss Lucy Hooper and Edward J. Hooper, of Cincinnati; Miss Bunker, Mr. Bunker, E. Grand Pierre and lady, James J. Kidner, Hamilton, C. W.; W. P. Lerey, Montreal; Mr. Gillespie, Quebec; Hon. Col. Annesley, Montreal; H. O'C. McCarthy, P. Dewar and lady, H. M. Butler, Samuel Cockshaw, Pedro Garat, Hy. Corothers, Thomas G. Conway, James S. Conway, P. Rathlearth, D. W. H. Belt and lady, with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Evening Star, from Havana and New-Orleans—Frederick Hubbard, Miss Pulver, Miss Bond, E. Giquel, A. Booth, L. Bach, Mr. Riad, C. M. Sehons, J. Schwileaski, S. Wickert, T. F. Herbert, J. W. Ashmead, W. Ashmead, W. H. Lane, F. H. Rauch, L. Roth, Mr. Kirkpatrick, J. Wolf, A. De la Ganza, C. Marsonable, F. Monchet, S. Jarrie, E. Pulver, A. McChesney, G. F. Chapman, M. Marx, wife and child, S. Zeinicker, J. Simmons, R. Crawford, J. Biering, Capt. de Haven, Mrs. Brown and child, D. Gorran, S. D. Keegan, B. Goldstien, H. Alexander, F. Goldstien, G. F. Knowles, Jr., D. Wallace, Miss Wallace, Mrs. Ames, S. Rich, W. H. Harris, S. E. Flint, J. F. Pownell, W. Woefson, L. Sylvester, J. Harris, W. P. Roath, J. Herzog, J. Wehl, Z. Epstien, Lieut. Allen, M. Morrison, J. F. Carter, C. Callier, John Heath, S. Lewis, H. Folsom, E. W. Kittredge, Mrs. Devlieu, Mr. Pennington, C. Worthington, and 25 in steerage.

From Havana—A. Mendez, H. B. Fay, J. B. Valdeto, Daniel Downing, J. Q. Foxter, J. Carpenter, J. McCreedy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 11 | Sun sets..... 5 16 | Moon rises 12 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 32 | Gov. Island.. 1 21 | Hell Gate.. 2 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

Cleared.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, James Hand.

Ships John Bright, Dewar, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Compromise, Caulkins, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.

Bark Orion, (Br.,) Cook, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs George G. Roberts, Barnes, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Thistle, (Br.,) McBride, Lisbon, J. Jackson; S. B. Thompson, (Br.,) Thompson, Bremen, Wm. Salem & Co.; Olga, Gibbs, New-Orleans, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Florence, Green, Ponce, P. R., D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Susan Eldridge, Beebe, Key West, E. H. Kreemer; Diadem, Rawding, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; J. Jones, Ward, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; D. R. Baylis, Franks, York River, F. J. Campbell; Orion, Curtis, Port Royal; Arctic, Hicks, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Ned Higgins, New-Orleans, F. F. Phillips; Prince Alfred, Glenwood, Great Egg Harbor, E. H. Kreemer.

Arrived.

Steamship Evening Star, Courtenay, New-Orleans Jan. 24, at 8½ A. M., and Havana 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. A. Raynor. Steamship Havana arrived at Havana on the 26th and left the same day for New-Orleans. The Evening Star was detained one day over her regular time of sailing by order of Maj.-Gen. Banks to bring dispatches North. Passed in the river bound up schrs. R. C. Wildon, Joy, and R. H. Baker; brigs Jno. Sherwood, Lizzie and Alfred; barks J. C. Nichols, Angela and Annie W. Lewis; ships Empire State and Annapolis; anchored inside the bar, ship Russian; on the bar, Chas. C. Duncan.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London and the Isle of Wight Dec. 11, with mdse. and 48 steerage passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Bark Johanna, (Brem.,) Louise, Kenka, Buenos Ayres 59 ds., with wool and hides to Dowley, Corners & Co.

Bark Rose Pool, Ireland, New-Bedford, with oil.

Brig Deni, (Hol.,) Ruiper, Rio Grande del Norte 45 ds., with sugar to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy weather on the coast; lost jibboom, etc. Left no vessels.

Brig Conuzione, (Ital.,) Brombetta, Luata, Italy, 66 ds., with brimstone to order. Has been on the coast 6 ds. with calms.

Brig Uranus, (of Prince Edward's Island,) McDonald, Hamilton, Bermuda, 13 ds., in ballast to master. Had very heavy weather from S. W. to N. W., during the passage, and sprung a leak. Sld. in co. with bark Auctioneer, for Turks Island to load salt for this port.

Brig Daisey, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Ryerson, Grand Turk, T. I., 10 ds., with salt, palm-oil and mahogany to Boyd & Hincken. Left no vessels.

Brig Mary Lowell, (of Machias,) Johnson, Kingston, Jam., 17 ds., with logwood to Simpson & Ealton.

Brig George E. Prescott, Mills, Vinalhaven, for Baltimore.

Brig Experiment, Gilbert, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Catharine Rogers, Yates, Newport.

Schr. George Prescott, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Winter, Kingston, Jam., via Long Island Sound, 20 ds., with logwood to Henry de Cordova & Co. Jan. 19, Sandy Hook bearing N. N. W. 10 miles, during a gale from N. N. W., lost deck load of logwood, galley, water casks, broke foregaff, split foresail, &c.; stopped at New-London for partial repairs.

Schr. Curtain, (wrecker,) Pierce, with materials from wreck of ship Wm. S. Lindsay, ashore on the West Bank.

Schr. Stranger, (wrecker,) Russell, with materials from wreck of ship Wm. S. Lindsay, ashore on the West Bank.

Schr. Susan, (Br.,) Laus, Halifax 16 ds., with barley to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Susan, (of Halifax,) Lang, Halifax 12 ds., with barley to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Kossuth, Gilpatrick, Saco, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Charlotte, Graves, Portland, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. J. C. Brooks, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Halcyon, King, Franklin, Me., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. S. P. Harris, Delano, Portland, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Gen. Banks, Ryder, Bucksport, with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Moses Waring, Winslow, Monckton, N. S., with plaster to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sultan, (of Halifax,) Sitiman, Halifax, with fish to James Horton & Co.

Schr. Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Clark, Cornwallis, with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Laconia, Proctor, Saco, heading to Charles L. Hatch.

Schr. El Dorado, Young, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. Henry Hobart, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. Sam Colt, Hilliard, Philadelphia.

Schr. Isabel Blake, Freeman, Portland, for Washington.

Schr. Jane, Haskins, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Mill Creek, Wood, Port Royal 7 ds., for Boston.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence.

Steamer Wm. Woodruff, Cundiff, Baltimore.

Schr. Minnehaha, Leach, Baltimore, with shingles.

Schr. Quail, Brewster, Rockland.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford.

Schr. Prince of Wales, McPhee, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. J. & N. Steelman, Way, New-London.

Schr. Agate, Hawes, Boston, for Tangier.

Schr. Howard, Bayard, Stonington, for Fernandina.

Schr. Czar, Abbott, Cold Spring, for Fernandina.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Crosby, Providence.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Wood, Newport.

Schr. Champion, Bunker, Calais, with lumber.

Sloop Pawtemeo, Ray, Nantucket, with oil to A. Swain & Co.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., and misty.

Below.

Ship Falmouth, (Br.,) from Aspinwall. The above was formerly the U. S. sloop-of-war Falmouth, and was sold at Aspinwall.

Sailed.

Jan. 29—Steamers Charles Osgood, Perry, Thames, Fannie, Patron, Thomas Foulkes, Trade Wind. Barks Laurissa, Montezuma, Henry Trowbridge. Brigs Lima, Mary Cobb, Geo. Crump, J. C. Coates, Melissa. Schooners J. W. Maitland, Albert Thomas, Velocity, Challenge, Eugene, Henry Cole, J. F. Farland, Minnie Arnold, M. G. Leonard, Lucy Ann, E. C. Smith.

Jan. 30—Steamships Etna, for Liverpool; George Washington, for New-Orleans; United Kingdom, for Glasgow; Cahawba, for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 30—Arr. schr. Witch Queen, from Miragoane.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. schr. Viator, from Turks Island, recently wrecked on Roamer Shoals, has been got off and towed to the City. She now lies at the foot of Houston-street, and is full of water.

The propeller Rose, reported yesterday sunk at the Navy-yard, was raised last evening by the floating derrick.

The schr. Geo. Dummer, Jr., that was recently burned and sunk at Staten Island, was purchased by Mr. McDonald. The large floating derrick will be sent to raise her.

The Mary Cobb, Duncan, hence for Port Royal, and a herm. brig, outward bound, went ashore yesterday afternoon on the West Bank—the Mary Cobb on the ebow of the Bank, and the other about one-half mile below; both were broadside on. They have both been got off since, and proceeded to sea.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—The schr. Eliza, from New-York for Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of building materials, has put in here in distress, leaking, and with loss of anchors and chains. Part of her cargo will have to be discharged, and a survey held.

Spoken, &c.

Dwina—Br. schr., from Surinam for St. John, N. B., 25 ds. out, Jan. 22, off Block Island.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to fit, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New-York.

NOTHING BUT NECK-TIES.
JOBBERS
will find, at No. 36 WARREN-ST., N. Y., the most extensive assortment of NECK-TIES ever exhibited in America.
P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, Importers.

$100 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN.
While leaving Winter Garden, about 10½ P. M., Jan. 30, a large black pocket-book, containing between $350 and $40, in legal tender notes; $450 in drafts on New-York Post-office Department, as follows: Two $100 each, one $150, one $52 48, and one $48; also, sight draft on White's Bank of Buffalo for $890, payable to the order of C. F. Fowler; two due-bills, payable to same order, for $421 and $118, besides other papers of no value except to the owner. Payment of drafts has been stopped, and the above reward will be paid and no questions asked, by returning them to No. 190 South-st., New-York.